The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

DEFEAT OF THE AMNESTY BILL.

A PARLIAMENTARY VICTORY WON BY SUPERIOR TACTICS—THE DEMOCRATS DEFEATED BY THE MINORITY — GEN. BANK'S PRESENT POLITICAL STANDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Amnesty bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee. Proctor Knott took charge of it, refused to use any part of his hour in debate, or to permit anybody else to speak, and in an hour had lead the Democratic majority, precisely as Randall had on Monday, to an unpleasant defeat. The bill failed to get the two-thirds vote. Blaine got the floor to move a reconsideration, and the Republican minority again had the House under their control. Knott, in reporting the bill, refused even to let the Republican members of his committee say they did not concur in the report. He would not permit Mr. Blaine to have a letter read. He would, indeed, permit nothing but the calling of the roll. His obstinacy was again the cause of the defeat, for the Republicans desire not to obstruct the action of the House any further than is necessary to secure a vote on Mr. Blaine's proposition. When that has been allowed by the Democrats, the bill will pass by considerably more than the two-thirds majority required. The first vote to-day was on the motion ordering the main question to be put, a preliminary parliamentary motion usually taken as a mere formality. The Republicans forced a call of the roll in order to disclose the real strength of their position, and show what members might need to be persuaded. The vote was 183 to 92, one less than two-thirds; but the motion only required a majority. The next vote, on the main question, was watched with eagerness, and a good deal of electioneering was done as it progressed. The colored members from the South desired to vote for the bill, but all but one or two were persuaded to vote against it, for the sake of forcing a vote on Jeff Davis. The Democrats, at the close of the voting, thought they had carried the bill, and there was a burst of applause from their side; but subsequent changes were against them, and the bill was lost by 182 to 97. Blaine immediately moved to reconsider, and, thus having obtained the floor, proposed to the Democratic side to permit him to introduce his bill, with the agreement that a vote should be taken on striking out the clause relating to Jeff Davis. They would not consent, though by consenting they might have passed a general amnesty bill in half an hour, with no danger of the ex-Confederate President being excluded. They do not wish to go on the record as voting for Davis, and don't dare to leave him out of the bill. Blaine tried in vain to secure some agreement, but could not, and he suddenly withdrew his motion to reconsider, and, as it could not be renewed by the Democrats, the bill was killed. Sam Randall appealed to Blaine to renew the motion in order to give him a few minutes to speak, but the latter refused, and Randall thus received pay in kind for his objection to the reading of Holden's letter.

Banks appeared as a Democrat to-day by an allusion to "our side," as he expressed it. "Which side does the gentleman belong to?" asked Blaine; and Banks replied "to the side which supported the Constitution and the laws." This touched the Democratic heart, and was greeted by them with applause. The Democracy are in a curious and interesting state of mind. Fernando Wood is rejoiced over the defeat of Randall, and the misfortune of Cox. That gentleman did not hesitate on the night after his speech, to say that he had killed Jim Blaine, but he is now in the shadow of the dark valley himself because of Blaine's truthful remark that Cox had made one speech and printed another, and because of the old speeches which he had forgotten, in which he himself bore witness to the atrocities of Andersonville, that on Monday he made a subject of mockery. He thinks Blaine was very heartless. The moderate Southern Democrats are very indignant with Mr. Hill, whom they charge with selfishness in making a speech to help his chances for the Senatorship of Georgia, without considering the exigencies of the party, which demand the "policy of silence." Randall is unhappy on account of the Centennial appropriation, which is in some danger of defeat by reason of his action. The people in Randall's district are supposed to be favorable to amnesty, even for Jeff Davis, but they do not think the latter worth a million and a half of dollars to the Centennial; and, in addition to all these troubles, the happy family of politicians are burdened with the fear that the Republican minority may, after all, by their superior knowledge and experience, keep control of the affairs of the House.

The refusal to grant amnesty to Holden by the Democrats, and their well-known intention to attempt the impeachment of Gov. Ames, were brought into a strong contrast with their determination to secure amnesty for Davis, and well illustrated their sentimental talk about burying the issues of the past in the Centennial year. The measure is dead, and can only come before the House again by unanimous consent, or the introduction and reference of a bill to a committee and its report to the House, or by a motion to suspend the rules on Monday. That it will soon come up in one of these ways is certain. There is some evidence of a willingness to make a concession and accept the inevitable, by voting directly on Jeff Davis. Some determination will be reached before Monday. Mr. Blaine's bill can be offered on Monday and forced to immediate vote, and the Democrats would have to choose between the alternative of voting against amnesty because Jeff Davis was excluded, or of voting to exclude him. Probably rather than be put in this position they will be willing to make an equitable agreement.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

AN INTERESTING REPORT BY GEN. O. O. HOWARD—AN INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Gen. O. O. Howard, as Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia, made a visit to Alaska, and has transmitted quite an interesting report that is now in print. He recommends that the Territory be made a county of Oregon, or, in some other way be provided with such a government as was contemplated by the treaty with Russia. He refers to the charges against the Alaska Commercial Company, and says a citizen of standing on the Pacific coast writes him that the company are making millions of profit; that their operations are concealed as much as possible; that vastly greater numbers of seals are killed annually, more than their agreement allows, and that large amounts of hush-money are paid to keep the matter quiet. He deems the subject worthy of investigation, but does not know, of his own knowledge, anything of the truth of the charges. A pamphlet was handed him entitled, "A History of the Wrongs of Alaska." It repeats familiar charges against the Seal Company, of defrauding the Government, stamping out private enterprise in the whole Territory, and keeping the people of the seal islands in a kind of slavery. H. W. Elliott's report is attacked as a statement which might have been written by the company, and it says he undertakes to report upon the whole Territory without even having been in sight of the main land.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SEVERAL REPLIES RECEIVED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The replies of several European nations to the circular of the State Department, it is understood, have been received, and they will be transmitted next week to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, not, however, to be made public. It is not doubted that Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, besides other lesser powers, have strongly sustained the position assumed by the United States in the President's Message, and approve the policy adopted in seeking a pacification of the Island of Cuba. Several of these powers have communicated to Spain their views as expressed to the United States.

THD APPOINTING POWER.

PURPORT OF A BILL INTRODUCED BY WILLARD, OF MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Willard, of Michigan, to-day introduced a bill in the House making it a misdemeanor for a Senator or member of Congress to solicit appointments for persons from the President or heads of departments, or expressing their opinion unless asked in writing. The bill aims at the same end as two or three propositions made in previous Congresses. Mr. Willard is one of those reformers who would go to the root of the evil. Some of the Democrats think it would be a smart thing for them to pass such a bill, and trust to the Senate to defeat it; but this House is not likely to be sincerely attached to any measure of the character proposed by Mr. Willard.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NAVAL ORDERS—APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Ensign A. Ludlow Case, Jr., is ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for special duty. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried is ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York. Commodore George B. Balch is detached as Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, the 1st of March next, and placed on waiting orders.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $288,297 06, and from Customs $211,879 02.

The President to-day, upon the designation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appointed Samuel Wilson special counsel of the Government to conduct internal revenue cases in San Francisco.

The Ohio delegation, headed by ex-Gov. Noyes, who appeared before the National Republican Committee yesterday, to-day paid their respects to President Grant, and had with him a short conversation concerning political matters generally.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads met this morning, but transacted no business, except to fix Wednesday next as the time for commencing to hear arguments relative to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

For some time past the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, who have a large fund in the custody of the Interior Department, have been represented here by delegations, and recently two sets of delegates have appeared at the department claiming to represent the tribes, all of whom have been paid their expenses out of the funds held in trust for the Indians, the moneys being the profits arising from the sale of the Cherokee lands at various times. This has created some confusion, and the Secretary of the Interior has now decided that hereafter no delegates will be recognized by the department, and that it will be necessary for the Indians to conduct their business with the Government through their agent living near them.

Internal Revenue Collectors have been instructed not to forward to the Internal Revenue office the books of leaf tobacco dealers which they have collected, or may hereafter collect, in exchange for new books. The mode of making abstracts from leaf dealers' books for future use will be the subject of additional instructions which will be issued in a few days.

The State Department has received notice from the Danish Government of the opening of a signal station at Hammerfest, 200 feet north of the Lighthouse. The object is to receive telegrams from sunrise to sunset by signals from passing ships according to the present code of signals.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was taken suddenly ill last night, but to-day is in a somewhat improved condition.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish were "at home" to-night to a large company, embracing many persons of distinction. This is the first card reception by a cabinet officer this season.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, who previously voted with the majority of the committee, reconsidered its action with reference to the limit of the Presidential term. The committee, after discussion, agreed to present a constitutional amendment fixing the term of the President at four years, and thereafter forever making the incumbent of the Presidential office ineligible for re-election.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,185,396; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,965,000; coin, $70,662,299; including coin certificates, $33,924,900; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

Railway mail service has been ordered from Bridgetown to Delta, Penn., on the Peach Bottom Railroad.

NEW-MEXICO.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL TO ADMIT THE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bill of Senator Paddock, providing for the admission of New-Mexico into the Union as a State, which is now before the Committee on Territories, provides that such Constitution as may be adopted by a convention elected to frame one, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in November next, and that if it shall be ratified, the President, on receiving due information of the same, shall issue a proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States without any further action whatever on the part of Congress. The bill also makes it obligatory on the convention to provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the new State that perfect toleration of religious sentiments shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the State Agricultural College shows a marked improvement in every department. Four classes have been graduated since the college started. The present Freshman class is the largest yet admitted, numbering thirty-five. The report recommends the appropriation of $50,000 by the State for new buildings, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ISLAND BELLE SHIPWRECK.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES MADE AT THE BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY AT BIDDEFORD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Evening Echo* states that some strange disclosures were made at the Board of Trade inquiry at Biddeford to-day concerning the loss of the British bark Island Belle, which occurred at Bude, in the Bristol Channel, on the 21st of December last. The Island Belle sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on the 19th of November, for Bristol, manned by seven hands, including the Captain, Francis Hewett, who acted also as supercargo. Only one of the seamen could steer the vessel, and he was put in irons for half the voyage for threatening the officers. The second mate, a man named Lewis, was ill on the 19th of December, but was compelled to work until he fell exhausted. Then the Captain kicked him violently. He died in a few hours, having received no medicine. He was buried at sea on the next day. At 8 o'clock the same evening the vessel was running direct for the shore, and no efficient measures were taken to keep her off. Capt. Hewett denied having kicked Lewis, but the Captain's counsel were compelled to abandon a portion of the evidence as untrue. The case is not yet concluded.

FRANCE.

JOURNAALISTIC EXPRESSION—NOMINATIONS FOR THE SENATE—THE ELECTORAL AGITATION.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The *Republique Francaise*, (the organ of M. Gambetta,) regards the proclamation of President MacMahon yesterday as a confirmation of republican institutions.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have nominated for the Senate Messrs. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet, Freycinet, and Tolain.

M. Leon Say has instructed his subordinate officials in the Finance Ministry not to connect themselves with the electoral agitation, to vote according to their convictions, but not to participate in any manifestations either before or after the elections.

Snow again interrupts communication in the south of France and in Corsica. It is said that it will consequently be impossible to hold the elections for Senatorial delegates in many places to-morrow, which is the date fixed therefor.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST COMMITTEES ENDEAVORING TO RENEW THE CAMPAIGN.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Vatican has approved the appointment of Cardenas as Ambassador to that court.

Señor Sagasta's Committee have issued a protest against the pressure brought to bear by the provincial authorities upon electors.

The Carlist committees are endeavoring to induce their partisans to renew the campaign in Catalonia, but their efforts meet with small success.

The *Diario* says the Government has received information that a vessel is preparing at Bordeaux to bring a cargo of contraband of war to Motrico for the Carlists.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says Pavia has issued an address seeking election to the Cortes in order to explain the *coup d'etat* of January, 1874.

THE TURKISH REFORMS.

THE PORTE AND THE FOREIGN POWERS—UNANIMITY OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased its endeavors to avoid receiving representations from the European powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a decided tone on this subject, thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two powers in their attitude toward the Porte.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident that England will assent to Count Andrassy's note. The *Wiener Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in drawing up the proposals for reforms in Turkey, instead of being merely requested to indorse them. The same dispatch reports that the Montenegrin Government has bought fifty cannon and 10,000 muskets in Vienna.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A Vienna telegram in the *Post* reports serious differences among the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina. Ljubobratics has quitted the insurgent camp with a number of his followers and gone to Ragusa.

The *Times* in an editorial article to-day says the British Cabinet will consider the answer to the Austrian note next Tuesday. The *Times* strongly advises acceptance, and says Turkey's answer may depend on England's decision.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says it is reported that twelve merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for supplying arms to the Turks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOPELESSLY ILL—HER MAJESTY'S PROPOSED VISIT TO COBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Rev. Henry Varley, the celebrated revivalist, is reported to be hopelessly ill.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg has reference to the approaching betrothment of her daughter Princess Beatrice with a German prince.

GERMANY AND THE CATHOLICS.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND STATE—PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Morning Standard's* Berlin special says it would seem that an armistice has certainly been agreed upon between the Church and State. The Roman correspondent of the *Germania* (Ultramontane organ) states that undoubtedly Prince Bismarck is seeking a *modus vivendi* with the Vatican. The *Italia*, a semi-official Roman newspaper, says that the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the conditions under which the Prussian Bishops shall be allowed to submit to the Falk laws.

NORWAY.

ACQUITTAL OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PRINDS OSCAR, FOR KILLING ONE OF HIS CREW.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Capt. Ambrose Aarlsen, of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar, was recently examined at Newry, Ireland, for shooting and killing one of his crew named Robert Fisher, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Newry. The result of the examination was that Aarlsen was handed over to the Norwegian authorities for trial. A Norwegian ship Captain who arrived at Newry to-day says that Aarlsen has had his trial in Norway and been acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE'S SUCCESSES IN ABYSSINIA—ENGLISH OFFICERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo special says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia. The capture of Gen. Kirkham, an Englishman in the Abyssinian service, and two other English officers, has been reported here recently, but the news is not authentic.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN TO BE SETTLED.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Sir John H. Glover, the newly-appointed Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived here, for the purpose of settling the differences between England and France in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is believed that he is authorized to purchase the relinquishment by France of her privileges for a considerable sum of money.

HAYTI.

A CUBAN AGENT AT PORT-AU-PRINCE IMPRISONED.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Jan. 1, says: "The Spanish war steamer Churruca has arrived here with the horses and decorations, sent to President Domingue by the Captain General of Cuba. On the day after her arrival the tribunal before which the case had been brought sentenced Manuel Fernandez, a Cuban agent, to three years' imprisonment and confiscation of his property for participation in the Laura Pride affair. Fernandez resides in Puerto Plata. It is reported that the Spanish Consul, at the instigation of Hayti, will demand his extradition of the Government of San Domingo under the provisions of the recent treaty.

COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

THE DEFENSES AT FORTRESS MONROE REPORTED TO BE IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.—Now that trouble with Spain is among the possibilities, it may be well to take a glance at our sea-coast defenses here, and see how we are prepared for such an emergency. The fortifications at this point are the largest, and, perhaps, as well appointed as any others, and it is well known that they are in a deplorable state to withstand an attack from a first-class European fleet. In former times, before the invention of improved artillery, they would do very well, and before the war were considered almost impregnable, but now it is found to be more dangerous to stand behind the stone and brick walls than in front of them. It is true the Engineers' Department have plans and estimates for the improvement of the water battery which would no doubt make them tenable, but unfortunately that is all they can do unless Congress appropriates the money to make this much-needed improvement. The "Rip Raps" still occupy the same geographical position as at the close of the war. One watchman guards the fort and admits no one without a pass from the Engineer office. These two works guard the entrance to Hampton Roads, the finest harbor in the country; the James and Elizabeth Rivers, and the Gosport Navy-yard. The only way, therefore, to afford protection in case of emergency, is by using torpedoes. The channel here is about a mile and a half in width, and from sixty to eighty feet in depth, and could be rendered impassable in a week. There are a great many pieces of fair modern ordnance mounted on the Fort, and room for a great many more. These guns range from eight to fifteen-inch calibre; some are rifled. There are many others here ready for mounting, but there are not enough improved iron carriages to accommodate them, and the Ordnance Department has no appropriation to pay for the work. We have one of the finest machine-shops here in the country; one which will accommodate a thousand men, and it has been demonstrated that these modern gun-carriages can be built here better and at less expense than at many other Government shops, yet there is no money to carry on this work.

PROVISION MARKET STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Secretary Howard, of the Pork Packers' Association of the United States, reports the following movement of provisions for December, and from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, as obtained from advance slips to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington: Aggregate exports of beef products for December, 9,134,590 pounds; value, $909,858. Aggregate exports of hog products for December, 66,484,316 pounds; value, $8,036,768. Aggregate exports of beef products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 16,772,259 pounds; value, $1,605,498. Aggregate exports of hog products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 103,581,464 pounds; value, $12,769,128. Aggregate imports of beef products for December, 30,312 pounds; value, $2,227. Aggregate imports of hog products for December, 6,314 pounds; value, $1,115. Aggregate imports of beef products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 36,170 pounds; value, $2,660. Aggregate imports of hog products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 9,207 pounds; value, $1,458.

The reports are from thirteen ports, namely: Baltimore, Boston, Burlington, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New-Haven, New-Orleans, New-York, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia, Port Huron, and Portland.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says the *Times* of that city has information from Kirwin, Kan., Jan. 11, to the effect that some fifty Otoe Indians have been massacred by a band of Sioux. The Otoes passed Bloomington about ten days ago on their way to the buffalo hunting-ground. On Wednesday week six of them returned and stated their party had been surprised at night by Sioux, and all except themselves had been killed and scalped. Great excitement is said to prevail among the settlers in the neighborhood of Bloomington, and all are ready to leave should the Indians make a demonstration. This statement lacks confirmation, but is given for what it is worth.

THE IRON TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The *Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association publishes a detailed statement showing that the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1875 was about two millions one hundred thousand net tons, a falling off of about six hundred thousand tons as compared with the production in 1874. The stock of pig-iron on hand and unsold at the close of 1875, including stock in the hands of agents, aggregated about seven hundred thousand net tons against eight hundred thousand tons a year ago. The consumption of pig-iron in 1875 was less than it was in any year since 1871.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The first ballot in the Kentucky Legislature to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Beck, 47; Williams, 45; Leslie, 28; Wadsworth, 14. Stevenson and Kelly were withdrawn. The second ballot resulted the same as the first, whereupon the session was adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND SAVINGS BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 14.—The returns of the savings banks in Rhode Island show the amount due depositors to be $51,311,330, being an increase of $2,500,000 over the previous year. The depositors number 101,635, and the average amount deposited by each nearly $505.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 14.—Judge Mullin has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Edwin Thomas, the Auburn State Prison convict, who murdered a fellow-prisoner in June last by stabbing him in the heart. The case was argued in the Supreme Court here to-day.

THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the Regents of the University, Mr. Curtis, on behalf of a select committee appointed to consider the question of instituting public examinations in general scholarship, under the act of May 17, 1875, reported adversely and the report was adopted.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS

FRESH REVELATIONS IN CHICAGO.

"CROOKED" OPERATORS CONFESSING THEIR CRIMES—CURIOUS PLEA OF HESING AND REHM—DEMORALIZATION OF THE OTHER CONSPIRATORS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—There was another flutter in whisky-ring matters here to-day. The United States Petit Jury, which has been in session since Tuesday, had, up to this morning, disposed of but little beyond hearing of a few minor cases, which did not enter at all into the "crooked" operations which have created so much public interest. The cases of indicted distillers, which were daily called, were not touched, counsel appearing and stating that their clients were not prepared to go to trial. As indicated in these dispatches from time to time, it has been an open secret for two or three weeks that certain of those who were in the secrets of the Ring would plead guilty. Just who these would be has not been known. To-day's transactions settled that point. Gohlson Russell, Parker Mason, William Golsen, B. M. Ford, Col. Eastman, Roelle & Junker, Miller & Fredericks, J. C. Furlong, David Cochran and Williamson, of Chicago, and J. C. Fee, a Gauger from Sagetown, went into the District court and pleaded guilty to certain counts in their indictments, all the Chicago men, but David Cochran, admitting the truth of the counts charging them with having put "crooked" whisky on the market, and Cochran, of Chicago, and Fee, of Sagetown, admitting the charge of conspiracy with others to defraud the Government. These men know enough to break the whole Ring, in town and out, so far as this district is concerned. Roelle & Junker are charged in the first count of their indictment, the one to which they pleaded guilty, with having, on the 1st of May last, conspired to put 80,000 gallons of distilled spirits on the market without having previously paid the tax. The last count in the indictment of Miller & Fredericks, the one to which they pleaded guilty, charges George Miller, Henry C. Fredericks, and Cornelius C. Fredericks, with having, on the 1st of April, 1875, removed 10,000 gallons distilled spirits from the distillery to another place than the distillery warehouse provided by law, and with having by that act defrauded the United States of its stamp dues. G. G. Russell, John P. Furlong and Parker R. Mason are charged in the count to which they pleaded guilty, with having on the 6th of April put 2,000 gallons of whisky on market without having paid taxes. The plea of Golsen admits that on the 1st of April he ran 10,000 gallons of crooked out on the market. The plea in the case of Ford, Oliver & Co., by which Ford alone was admitted to be guilty, refers to a count which charges that on Jan. 1, 1875, he put 5,000 gallons of whisky on market without paying the tax. The first count in the indictment of Cochran, Hutchins Cochran & Williamson—the one to which a plea of guilty on behalf of David Cochran was entered—charges that on the 7th of October, 1875, these parties cheated the nation out of its tax on 400 gallons of whisky. The count that Eastman admitted charges him with having, in connection with Mercerau and Golsen, disposed of 10,000 gallons of crooked on the 1st of April.

Hesing and Rehm are all ready to go to trial. They have put their heads together, and with the assistance of their attorneys have concocted a scheme of defence which is quite ingenious, and has the merit of simplicity. One of their most intimate friends has divulged their plan of defense, and indicated the particular knot-hole through which they expect to escape. They pleaded not guilty, although they will not attempt to deny that they have received large sums of money from distillers. They do not want to be whipped, they will say, for something that their party and the system of political assessments has been responsible for, and not themselves. They will urge that while they received money for political purposes they did not know whether it was ill-gotten or the fruit of honesty. They knew money was needed for party purposes, and that assessments were levied, collected, and disbursed.

The announcement that the original "crookeds" had gone into court and pleaded guilty exercised a demoralizing influence on the rest, especially the victims of the last seizure. They do not know what to make of this bit of strategy. They cannot divine its meaning; at least, they pretend they cannot, and are utterly at a loss to construe it except that the parties have made common cause with the Government to destroy the rest on promises of personal immunity. In characterizing such conduct, they are utterly at a loss to find words to express their contempt for such double-dyed treachery, and their threats of retaliation are deep and decisive.

Daniel W. Munn, ex-Supervisor and Collector of this District, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury, now in session at Milwaukee, for conspiring to defraud the revenue, yesterday. The indictment has not yet been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Munn is charged with receiving money unlawfully from the rectifiers and manufacturers of spirits while in office. William Buckley, Deputy United States Marshal, came to this city from Milwaukee on Thursday afternoon, armed with authority for Mr. Munn's arrest. This afternoon at about 3 o'clock Mr. Buckley found Mr. Munn in his law office, and notified him of the indictment against him, and requesting his presence in Milwaukee. He left in company with the officer this afternoon for Milwaukee, taking with him bondsmen.

Parker R. Mason, an indicted distiller, was before the Grand Jury here again this afternoon, and made some further revelations. He confessed to having run "crooked," but did not commence doing so until about the months of June or July, 1872, when he received "crooked" spirits from several distillers. He received a great deal from Gohlsen & Russell's establishment, and at one time nearly the entire product of that establishment passed through his tubs. Tax was paid on but very little of this. He shipped a great deal of it East, and some was disposed of in the Northwest. He shipped hundreds of barrels to Seth, Ely & Co., New-York, and they handled it for him. He did not state whether they knew it to be irregular or not. He also received from the Blackhawk and South Branch Distilleries. He had received large quantities of liquor from Jonathan Turner, proprietor of a distillery at Sagetown, and returned the stamps to him to be re-used. His business with Turner amounted to thousands of dollars, and a great deal of the whisky was crooked. He said he never paid any regular amount to Gaugers. He had duplicate stencils made for all the Gaugers in the service, so he was as much at home with Perkins, "the pliant," as with Jones, the "Buttonhole-maker." He acknowledged securing a number of blank stamp-books, containing about twenty-five hundred stamps in all, which he filled up to suit himself, and without reference to the stubs, which were neglected. Not one of these packages, so stamped, was ever reported to the Collector, or charged to him. It was an independent operation. The major portion of this vast amount of illicit whisky was shipped East to New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Mason said he paid large sums of money to J. F. Hay, chief deputy of the Collector here, for leaving out liquor. He had paid Rehm over $20,000 since the middle of 1872. He had also received money from other persons to pay to Rehm. He received from one person upward of $50,000, which he turned over to the "Boss." This money, or a great deal of it, he supposed came from G. G. Russell. He received it from Russell's partner. It was his opinion that a man named Hoyt, Deputy Collector, was "fed" with this money. Mason positively asserted to-day that there was every indication that a vigorous campaign would be commenced against the larger game. Hesing, Rehm, and Fuller, and even others of higher position and wealth, will be sought after with a vigor which will be astonishing to the public, and perhaps to the parties themselves. The indictment of Senator John A. Logan, Charles B. Farwell, A. C. J. Hesing, Rehm, D. W. Munn, Jasper D. Ward, ex-United States Attorney, Hoyt, ex-Deputy Collector, and H. B. Miller, ex-County Treasurer, may follow very soon. The developments of next week will probably verify my statement and astonish the country.

In Milwaukee, to-day, the United States Grand Jury found eight indictments against various parties for complicity in whisky frauds. The names of these parties, together with the charges against them, are made public. August G. Weissert, Deputy Collector, is charged on thirteen separate counts with receiving bribes; Leopold Worth, for paying bribes to Government officers, is indicted on several counts; Newell S. Terry, a former Gauger, and who had been in office but a short time when the raid was made, is indicted on three counts for receiving bribes and for collusion with liquor men; Edward A. Reddington, Gauger, is indicted on three separate counts for receiving bribes and collusion with manufacturers of "crooked"; ex-Supervisor Daniel W. Munn is charged in ten counts, with receiving bribes and malfeasance in office. The names of the remaining three parties against whom indictments have been found, cannot yet be divulged, as warrants for their arrest have not yet been served. Terry, Weissert, and Reddington are now under arrest, and have not been admitted to bail.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned six additional indictments against parties accused of defrauding the revenue. Leopold Wirth, a distiller, is charged with bribing officers, and ex-Supervisor Munn, ex-Special Agent Conkling, ex-Deputy Collector W. Eisserl, and ex-Gaugers Reddington and Tenney are charged with receiving bribes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The argument in the McGriff case was continued by Judges Denny and Claypool for the defense, and Gen. Brown for the Government, closing at noon. After the charge of the court, the jury retired at 2 P. M. At 5 o'clock they came in for additional instructions, and were sent back with directions not to disperse before agreeing, and to bring in a verdict to-morrow morning. Brasher renewed his recognizance in the sum of $10,000 to-day. The case of Hiram Brownlee was taken up this afternoon. A jury was obtained and the case opened by the Government.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

AN EFFORT TO PROVE THAT CARRUTH WAS KILLED BY MALPRACTICE IN PROBING AND OTHERWISE.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 14.—Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, was the first witness called by the defense in the Landis trial to-day. He was on the stand all the morning. During the progress of the examination in chief, conducted by Col. William E. Potter, the burden of his evidence was such as to indicate a case of malpractice, in his opinion, caused by the frequent and deep probing of Carruth's wound in the brain and by the neglect of the attending physician to open the mouth of the protruding abscess, which operation would have removed the inflammation of the brain. Dr. Gross' evidence has produced a profound impression. During the discussion on the admission of a certain line of evidence, Attorney General Vannatta thus defined the position of the State: The question is What was the prime cause of Mr. Carruth's death? The cause from which all other causes are sequences, and it is the only cause we have to consider. We have to do with the foundation of the wound, without which no other causes would have existed. The State's case is that all ills spring from the primal wound. The defense may show that there was some other original cause, but not that there was some third or fourth cause. Hence they may show that he died from poison, or that some evil person stabbed him, and that he did not die from a gunshot wound. My objection is not to their showing an original cause of death, but to a train of subsequent causes, which they are proposing to show, that, instead of his dying of that gunshot wound he died from a wound subsequently, which should not have been given, by which they propose to show that the persons treating the wounds, by some means or other, inflicted other injuries, from which he died. I object to this. All those exposures and risks are natural consequences of the wound inflicted by Landis.

Drs. William A. Newell, ex-Governor of New-Jersey; William Elmer, and Washington J. Duffy, medical and surgical experts, testified that had the abscesses in the wound been opened by surgical operations Mr. Carruth need not have died, and further that the bullet was located in a favorable position for his recovery.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSE OF THE EIGHTH WEEK OF MOODY AND SANKEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The last service of the eighth week of Moody and Sankey's labors in this city was attended this evening by over 13,000 persons, filling the great depot building to its utmost capacity. Many thousands were turned away, unable to obtain even standing room. The interest in these services has, from the first, steadily increased, and the labors of the revivalists have been, and continue to be, the all-absorbing topic of conversation in every circle of society from the highest to the lowest. Men holding the foremost positions in church and State, as well as the poorest and most depraved, have been found daily and nightly at these unprecedented religious gatherings. No description will convey the deep and rapt attention of the vast multitudes. Christians of all religious denominations have united their efforts for the promotion of the glorious work. Throngs of anxious seekers have crowded the inquiry-rooms, many of whom have found peace and joy in believing. Eternity alone will reveal the full measure of the results. GEORGE H. STUART.

LANCASTER, Jan. 14.—The Hammond and Bentley revival meetings last night and to-night in the Opera-house were the largest ever held in this city. Hundreds could not gain admission. This is the thirteenth night, and, as near as can be ascertained, between five and six hundred persons have been converted, and many more are under conviction. The revivalists will remain here at least one week longer. The agitation is increasing throughout the city and in the surrounding towns of the country.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with light variable winds and low, but slowly rising, temperature. Threatening and slightly warmer weather prevail in New-England, and light snow is reported from Northern New-York and the lower lake region. Clear and warmer weather prevail in the upper lake region and the Northwest, with southerly winds and lower barometer. The Mississippi River has fallen one foot at Memphis, three feet at Cairo, and three feet at St. Louis. The Ohio has risen twenty inches at Cincinnati, and fallen one foot at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the northern portions of the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and slight snow, with rising temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

For the southern portions of the Middle States, East Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, clear and partly cloudy, warmer weather, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear and slightly warmer weather, variable winds, shifting to south and west, high but falling barometer during the day.

THE ROCHESTER EMBEZZLEMENT.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14.—The case of the City of Rochester against Harvey P. Langworthy, ex-Treasurer of this city, which has been on trial for several days in the Circuit Court before Judge James C. S. Smith, was concluded to-day. The charge against Mr. Langworthy was that of misapplication and embezzlement of the city funds to the amount of $30,000 while holding the position of Treasurer of this city. The case was given to the jury about 1 o'clock P. M., and shortly before 5 o'clock they returned with a verdict of "no cause of action."

WHITE AND INDIAN LA CROSSE PLAYERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—The Montreal La Crosse team, composed of thirteen white men and a like number of Indians, have completed arrangements to visit Europe. They play at Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, and probably Edinburgh, London, and other cities

ALBANY.

SHORT SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE SENATE APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE NOT TO BE ANNOUNCED BEFORE TUESDAY—LOOKING INTO THE SALARIES AND SINECURES OF NEW-YORK CITY—CHURCH PROPERTY TAXATION—THE MASKED BALL BILL IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

The legislation of the present session has been principally noticeable for its lack of either interest or importance. It seems, indeed, as if it was the intention of the responsible majority to violate all the customs of its predecessors, and to do nothing without the fullest consideration and thought. The one most important duty of the present Legislature will be to redistrict the State, and there is every reason to believe that the duty will be performed fairly and conscientiously. Senator Robertson, as President pro tem. of the Senate, intended to appoint the Apportionment Committee of the upper house this morning, but owing to the conflicting wishes and claims of a number of Senators he was unable to do so. The matter will now go over until Tuesday evening, when a consultation of Republican Senators will be held and the committee designated.

This morning a session of both the houses was brief and unimportant. In the Assembly the greater part of the morning was occupied by Mr. Graff, of New-York, who made a long address in relation to his resolution regarding the arbitrary arrest and detention of citizens of New-York City. At the close of his speech the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution offered by Mr. Campbell, of New-York, was then considered and adopted. It will be remembered that this resolution calls upon the Controller of New-York City to furnish to the Legislature the names and salaries of all persons employed by the City, in either the courts or the departments. The resolution also requires that the Controller suggest such reduction in the salaries as, in his judgment, can be made without detriment to the public service. A resolution which calls upon Mayor Wickham for the same information and suggestions of the same character was reported favorably from the Committee on Cities. It is understood here that Controller Green has already prepared the lists which he is called upon to furnish, and that he will transmit them to the Legislature early next week. It is expected that they will contain a number of startling revelations regarding the sinecures held by prominent members of the Tammany organization. Mr. Hogeboom's resolution regarding the exemption of property from taxation, and which was evidently intended to secure the taxation of church property, was considered by the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, and referred to a subcommittee, with full power to act and report. In addition to that referred to, the business transacted by the Assembly was of a routine and uninteresting character, and the House adjourned until Monday evening. On Tuesday morning it is expected that general orders will be taken up.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Very little business of importance was transacted in the Senate to-day. Senator Woodin introduced the usual resolution authorizing the committees of the Senate to appoint their clerks and messengers, and explained that, according to the construction put upon the law by the present Controller, the pay of the clerks and messengers would date from their appointment, and not from the time at which the various committees were appointed, as heretofore. A number of resolutions were then introduced appointing committee clerks and messengers. Senator Robertson, at the request of Senator Moore, who was absent, moved that a clerk and messenger be appointed to the Committee on Claims. Senator Bradley moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He was informed, he said, that there was no work for a clerk on that committee, and that during the last session no meeting of the Committee on Claims had been held. Senator Harris thought the time to make the objection was when Senator Woodin's resolution was introduced. Senator Robertson said he had no objection to have the resolution lie on the table until Senator Moore could have an opportunity to be heard. Senator Bradley's motion prevailed.

During the past week the delegation of citizens from New-York, whose arrival was noted some days ago, has been very active in urging the passage of Mr. Killians bill introduced in the Assembly in reference to masked balls. The main purpose of the present bill, as stated by the New-York delegation, is to enable the Liederkranz Society to have their annual ball. It is urged that the Police authorities are willing to permit the ball, and object only because of the prohibitory law in reference to the holding of masked balls now in existence. In the Assembly the bill progressed with unusual rapidity to a third reading, and was passed. To-day Mr. Baaden moved the Senate go into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill. The motion lacked unanimous consent and therefore failed. At a subsequent stage in the session, the bill was sent for concurrence from the Assembly, and the Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider it. Senator Woodin desired to know how the bill differed from the laws on that subject already in existence. A long explanation of the law of 1845, which the present act purported to amend, was entered into by Senator Gerard, at the request of Senator Baaden, who was the father of the bill in the Senate. The provisions of both enactments have been published within a few days in these columns. Senator Selkreg did not think it expedient to pass the bill in the hasty manner proposed. He moved that the bill be printed, and that the Senate rise from Committee of the Whole and report progress. The motion was carried. On Monday evening next, or at the session on Tuesday morning, the bill will be again considered. The objection is raised by some of the Senators that while in New-York and Brooklyn the enactment requires parties wishing to give masquerade balls first to obtain permission from the Police authorities of those cities, no restriction—the law being a general one—is placed on the holding of masked balls or the assembling of masqueraders in any other portion of the State. There seems, however, to be no doubt that the bill will pass early next week in such shape as to permit the holding of the Liederkranz ball.

Senator Prince's bill repealing all enactments with reference to the formation of business corporations in existence prior to the passage of the general law on that subject last year was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill introduced by Senator Woodin to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Elmira was read a third time and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. Senator Prince introduced a bill in reference to the Tubular Transit Company, of Staten Island, directing that the organization of the company be completed by the 1st of June, 1878; that work shall actually have been commenced at that time, and that fifty per cent. of its capital shall be paid up. The object of the company is to establish communication between Richmond County and New-Jersey.

The annual reports of the State Board of Charities and of the Willard Asylum for the Insane were presented and ordered to be tabled for printing.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Monday next will be marked by a partial resumption of the collieries which suspended business a month ago. Under the resolution of the Coal Exchange Association, President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad and Coal Company, informed your correspondent that such of the miners as desired could go to work, but he doubted, judging from the demand for coal, whether many of the collieries would resume at the time named. The Coal Exchange Association held a meeting, but did not fix any new rate of wages, consequently the old will continue in force. It is believed that they also made arrangements to keep the supply of coal down, so that the surplus stock can be worked off before a general resumption takes place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TALE OF THE TYROL.

GEIER-WALLY; A TALE OF THE TYROL. From the German of WILHELM VON HILLERN. 16mo, pp. 237. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This dainty little volume presents in an English version a story of the Tyrol which is of peculiar character and interest. Geier-Wally is the name given to its heroine because of a feat of daring performed when she was little more than a child, at the bidding of her father. She came of a bold, strong, handsome race, and, her father's only child, she seemed to have united in her person all the distinctive traits of her family. The nest of a huge bird of the hawk tribe, called geier-wally, having been discovered upon a ledge on the face of a precipice, there was a great desire among the inhabitants of the district to capture the young bird; but the most daring mountaineers shrank from the attempt. Her father said that she could, and would, and should do what the young men were afraid to do. She did not hesitate to undertake what he commanded, and she was let down by a rope from the top of the cliff, seized the young bird, fought its dam, and was drawn up victorious. From that time she was called Geier-Wally. She grew up to attain the height and the strength of most of the young men around her; only those of an extraordinary size, like her own father, were her superiors in these respects; but she retained her feminine charm, and also became the most beautiful woman of the neighborhood. She delighted in roving over the hills and in treading the dizziest and most inaccessible heights. Scott's Anne of Gierstein, whom she brings to mind, was not her superior in this respect. Her father was very rich, being what is called a "high peasant" in that country, and there were many men who would have been her suitors, had not she repelled them all. But one day at a village festivity there appeared a certain Joseph, of whom she had heard as the strongest and most daring of the men of that region, and who appeared upon the scene as the victor in a contest with an enormous bear which had been the terror of the hunters. He came, bearing the skin of the monster upon his shoulders, and she found that he was not only thus strong and brave, but that he filled her eye with its ideal of manly beauty and charm of manner, and at once she loved him. He, however, took no notice of her at that time. Her father, who was not only the "high peasant" and the richest man in all that region, but who had been until that time the "king of men" in his neighborhood, was jealous of the praises bestowed upon the young bear-slayer, and quarreled with him. There was a severe struggle, in which the youth and agility of Joseph gave him the victory over his ponderous elder antagonist. But he used his victory with magnanimous forbearance, and did not put the high peasant to open shame. He merely forced him into his seat again, and spoke to him with kindness and respect. This generosity confirmed the daughter in her love, but did not appease the jealous hate of the father. When afterward the imperious old man promised her in marriage to a husband of his choice, she refused to comply with his wishes, and avowed her love for Joseph. In his wrath her father banished her from his house, and sent her to keep his flock upon a bare and almost inaccessible mountain top. She obeyed in this respect, but was inexorable upon the other. She became a wanderer upon the mountains and went through a series of sore trials which almost cost her her life, notwithstanding her robust health and great strength. With all her loving disposition, she was of a somewhat frivolous and untamable nature, and she had preserved and made a pet of the huge bird of prey which she had taken from its nest, and which gave her her name. Her trials and the influence of a good priest somewhat modified her fierce and rugged nature; but nothing subdued her until finally, after a series of adventures, Joseph seeks her, and after putting her to shame in revenge for an insult which she offers to his sister, loves her, and she is "subdued to the quality of her lord."

The story is one of great interest and the characters are well drawn, particularly that of the Geier-Wally herself. As a picture of Tyrolean life and of a state of society as foreign as possible to anything with which we are acquainted, the book will be read with great pleasure. It is translated with very considerable skill, as far as its English dress is concerned, (we are unacquainted with the original,) and must be reckoned among the most attractive books of its class. The translator is understood to be a lady well known in New-York society. She is to be congratulated on the success of her first literary effort.

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1876. By JAMES VICK. Rochester: The Author.

The return of this annual visitor, so welcome to all lovers of flowers and amateur and professional gardeners, reminds us, notwithstanding the prospect of frost and snow, that the time when preparations for the Summer must be begun is not far distant. There are some changes in the plan upon which this work has this year been put together. A part of the descriptions in the last year's issue is omitted, and is transferred, as we understand, to a separate work *The Flower and Vegetable Garden.* But those who have the former publication, for 1875, will find there all that is needed. The space gained in this manner is devoted to a consideration of a number of topics all more or less pertinent to the subject of flowers. Among them will be found many very useful hints as to the cultivation of certain special favorites; while the reader has his attention directed to new or desirable varieties which might otherwise escape his notice thus early. The frontispiece is a well-executed colored representation of a bunch of annuals, consisting of twelve different genera. All lovers of a garden, even those who can only satisfy their fancy for flowers in a very modest way, should provide themselves with this guide. Some of the finest annuals grown in the neighborhood of New-York last Summer were obtained from seed supplied on the recommendation of its author.

THE NEW DAY. A Poem in Songs and Sonnets. By RICHARD WATSON GILDER. 16mo., pp. 112. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

There are many indications in this little book of poetical capacity; fancy, although it runs rather wild; feeling, which is genuine notwithstanding much exaggeration in its expression; sentiment, which is really pure and manly, although with a touch of sentimentalism. What is the author's real inborn power of poetical utterance we cannot tell, for he is evidently in that stage through which all poets, all artists, pass in their earlier years—the stage of imitation in form. His every page shows that he has in mind, unconsciously, perhaps, the verses of Dante Rosetti and of Swinburne. We wish that he had been impressed by a stronger mind than the former, for Rosetti is a poet at second hand, and all that is peculiar to him in his verses is the fruit of affectation. Mr. Gilder will surely see this himself by and by, and we hope will work himself free from Rosetti's influence. Swinburne has vastly more in him, and as to poetical expression, mastery of language, and rhythm, has no living equal. Whether what he has to say is worthy of his way of saying it, remains yet to be established.

What Mr. Gilder calls a poem is in fact only a collection of songs and sonnets which have one theme—love. They are bound together, and put into a semblance of form by some little arts and devices of a rather transparent sort. Of the songs and sonnets, the songs strike us as being much the better. The sonnet is a very difficult poem to manage with even a moderate degree of success, and it demands a firmer and more plastic hand than Mr. Gilder has yet acquired. The songs have the true musical rhythm, and accomplish well the end of song-writing, which is the simple, direct, and more or less fervid utterance of emotion. Many poets have written, as songs, very pretty verses, full of conceits. But conceits have no proper place in a song, for they are purely intellectual in their nature, and are, in one sense of the word, witty, even when they are sentimental. Music cannot express conceits. Mr. Gilder generally avoids this fault, and has accomplished the not easy task of producing songs which are fervid and musical in themselves, and which yet seem to call for music for the perfect expression of their feeling. The following "Birthday Song" is of that character, and seems to us a very charming specimen of its kind:

"I thought this day to bring to thee
A flower that grows on the red rose tree.
I searched the branches,—oh, despair!
Of roses every branch was bare.

I thought to sing thee a birthday song
As wild as my love, as deep and strong.
The song took wing like a frightened bird,
And its music my maiden never heard.

But, Love! the flower and the song divine
One day of the year shall yet be thine;
And thou shalt be glad when that rose I bring,
And weep for joy at the song I sing."

The book is externally very creditable to its publishers and is decorated, we can hardly say illustrated, with beautifully drawn head-pieces and tail-pieces of flowers and feathers and sprigs. We shall look for Mr. Gilder's next volume with interest.

SUBURBAN HOMES, HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. By T. TOUNDROW. New-York: No. 86 Nassau street. 1876.

The principle advocated here is very similar to that of the building societies, which have proved for many years so eminently useful in England. Building Associations in this country have not been as successful, for the reason, as Mr. Toundrow justly says, that they have been too often brought about by persons who only used them for their own purposes. But properly managed, and provided always that they are established on a sound basis, they would prove of immense benefit to a very large part of our City and suburban population. Not long ago a scheme which had much to commend it was proposed by Mr. George H. Bacon, and, if we mistake not, two associations—the Mutual and the New-Jersey Homestead—were formed under his auspices, but we do not know with what ultimate success. There is no reason why the amounts now being paid for rents should not be so used as to enable tenants to become owners of the property on which they reside. Or if there be a reason, it is only to be found in the apathy of the people themselves. In England, building societies have proved a great boon to thousands of persons who, but for their agency, would never have been able to own the properties that now belong to them.

People who are suffering from the penalties that they have to pay to landlords should procure a copy of this book. Mr. Toundrow deals with his subject in a practical manner, and shows how very much may be done even by persons of small means on the principle of co-operation under the system advocated. He begins with a class of houses valued at $1,300 and an association of 200 members. On a payment of $2 every week, he explains how, at the end of every month, one member would become entitled to such a house, the duration of the society being limited to about nine years. He then goes on to detail the working of the same system in respect to places of more value—up to $4,500; and he furnishes plans and elevations of some of the houses proposed to be built in connection with the scheme. It is not necessary, as has been proved by experience, that the duration of these societies should be restricted; but it is a salutary provision in the first instance, until the management and working of them is proved, and as a security to the first members.

In an introduction, Mr. Toundrow enters into many of the details of his proposition and the reasons which have guided him to his conclusions. A few of the details are open to further consideration, but, on the whole, his plan is a feasible one, and the principles upon which it is based are sound. There is quite sufficient ground for wishing that it may be followed by practical results. There are numbers of working men and people with moderate salaries who would be glad enough to own their own houses, and who would speedily do so if they only saw the way. Mr. Toundrow has pointed out the way; it only remains, therefore, for these people to unite together and to follow it.

THE ALDINE. New-York: The Aldine Company. 1875.

The completion of another volume of the *Aldine* suggests a comparison between the numbers last printed and those which appeared in 1868, when the enterprise was started. In the first place we note a difference in the form and plan of the book itself, and everywhere an improvement in these respects. By a reduction in size, the volumes have been made much more convenient to handle, while ample space is still secured for the presentation of good engravings. The praise which was very generally bestowed upon the work some years ago was justly deserved. Looking now at the illustrations in the first number, their merits cannot fail to be recognized. Indeed, some of them seem to leave very little to be desired. But when two or three of the early issues are placed side by side with the same number of the later ones, a great advance is observable. The mechanical part of the work, the paper, and even the printing, are better, the engraving shows a very considerable advance in artistic skill, and the literary portions are very decidedly superior. We have before us the advance sheets of the first number of the coming volume, and it is replete with fine examples of wood engraving, which everywhere show the advancement which our native American artists have made. Any one who will take the trouble to compare, for instance, some illustrations of scenery about Harrisburg and Johnstown with works of similar style in the first two volumes must be gratified at the progress indicated. "Inspiration" after Antijua, and some drawings after Verner, Meyer von Bremen, E. Schleich, and others, are likewise greatly superior to the earlier examples of like character. To all persons, but especially to those resident in the country, the *Aldine* specially commends itself. It is a thoroughly American art journal, and has been the means of furthering the cause of native art to a very large extent. But as a mirror of the progress which has been made, it is also particularly valuable, and it is gratifying to find that the record is so satisfactory.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Fifth Series. Vol. XII. Boston: LITTELL & GAY. 1875.

The closing days of the past year brought to us the sixteen hundred and forty-sixth number of this periodical, and with it the concluding pages of the hundred and twenty-seventh volume. Such figures alone tell of the success and of the worth of the *Living Age*, for the one could not have been obtained in such an eminent degree without the other as a foundation. There is, indeed, no better eclectic publication in the language; we know of none so good. Its appearance every week, with selections from the latest works of the best writers makes it especially acceptable, and added to that the excellent judgment with which the articles are chosen gives it a permanent as well as an immediate value. The combined volumes form a library of great worth, always interesting for present reading or useful for future reference; and they contain besides a number of standard compositions, particularly in fiction, which comprise several of the best recent productions of that kind. To any one, therefore, who desires to keep up with the literature of the day in one of its most popular forms, this work is indispensable. It supplies the wants of all tastes; for the students of notable biographies, of history, of politics, of science, as well as they who find the greatest pleasure in poetry or fiction, can alike peruse its pages with instruction and satisfaction.

In the volume just completed there are seven tales, some of which are sustained to a considerable length. Among them are "The Curate in Charge," by Mrs. Oliphant, from *Macmillan's Magazine;* "The Dilemma," a story of the Indian mutiny, from *Blackwood*, and "Her Dearest Foe," by the author of "The Wooing O't," from *Temple Bar*. The shorter selections of this kind include "Monsieur Bedeau," from *The Cornhill;* "The Musician's Marriage," from *Temple Bar;* "The Skeptic," a tale of married life, from *The Cornhill*, and "Wrecked off the Ritt Coast," from *Blackwood*. There are about seventy papers of a more weighty character, taken likewise from the foremost reviews and magazines, covering a very wide field of knowledge, but being particularly rich in science, history, and biography. It would be impossible to do justice to the collection without enumerating all the contents, and that we cannot do, especially since, in addition to all this, there are more than forty admirably selected pieces in verse.

We can only add that notwithstanding the long, as well as the successful, career which *The Living Age* has had, and very deservedly, too, there is no falling off in its merits. It rather improves than deteriorates, and its conductors may be congratulated, not less for the sustained ability, energy, and sound judgment which they throw into their work, than for the great good they are accomplishing by presenting to the reading public the ablest literary productions of the time in a convenient and suitable form.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Social Law of God.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Religion and Progress.* New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

—*American Engravers.* Philadelphia; Gebbie & Barrie.

—*Thrift.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Report of Indian Affairs.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*What is Property?* Princeton, Mass.: B. R. Tucker.

—*Bessie's Trials.* Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

—*Alwyn.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Watson's Racing Guide.* New-York: James Watson.

—*How to Build Ships.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*The Chevalier Casse-Con.* New-York: De Witt.

—*Auditor's Report of the State of Alabama.* Montgomery, Ala.: W. W. Severn.

—*The Little Joanna.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Supposed Miracles.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

JEFF. DAVIS.

WHY HE WAS NOT TRIED—LETTER FROM THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* prints the following interesting letter on the subject of the trial of Jeff. Davis, written by Chief Justice Chase to Gen. Thomas W. Conway, now of that city:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.

Gen. T. W. Conway, New-Orleans, La.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have never advocated universal suffrage and immediate amnesty to all. I have said that universal suffrage would reconcile comprehensive lenity with tranquillity and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of universal suffrage than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things and the new Constitutions against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets.

As to the trial of Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying anybody. My purpose is to do my duty as a Judge honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right or the left.

While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried by military commission, no Justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865, till the final suppression of the rebellion was proclaimed in 1866. Meantime, in July, 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored till March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act. Of course from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief Justice nor any other Justice could try anybody in Virginia; any editor of any newspaper would have as much right. At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief Justice was bound to be there. But he wrote the District Judge at Richmond that he would come down and join him in holding the court as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May.

Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge, and bailed, in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief Justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side it could have been had then, in that very month of May.

In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Richmond, on the 13th of November, the Chief Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if parties were willing. He did accordingly attend; but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867, since then the Chief Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is certain. There has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief Justice could have attended, which he has not attended. And another thing is clear, that the trial of Davis might at any time have taken place; that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders, under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief Justice, therefore, is in no sense, or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May, he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready. Respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE.

ANNUAL ELECTRIC STORMS.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* of the 11th inst. says: "The storm that prevailed here during Saturday night was first noticed by the telegraph operators on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad at North Platte, at 11:30 P. M. The storm was highly electric, and was accompanied by a strong north wind. At 1 A. M. one of the through telegraph wires was useless, and the other would only work at intervals. Three hours later there was no change perceptible. In the telegraph office at the Union Pacific head-quarters the electricity was flashing around the switch-board and the instruments on the tables. The storm was severe as far West as Cheyenne, and from that city to Omaha snow fell to the depth of six to eight inches. Snow ceased falling in this city at daylight, after which the storm showed itself eastward through Iowa. It is a remarkable fact that during the past four or five years we have experienced these peculiar electric storms on almost the same days in January of each year, as is shown by the following record: Jan. 6, 7, and 8, 1873; Jan. 3 and 4, 1874; Jan. 7 and 8, 1875; Jan. 8 and 9, 1876. There is no record for 1872, but we remember that a similar storm prevailed here during the first part of the month of January of that year. The records kept at the Union Pacific head-quarters in this city show that remarkable snow-storms occurred in January in the years 1870 and 1871, proving an annual recurrence of these peculiar storms. These storms have invariably had their origin at the base of the Rocky Mountains, traveling thence eastward."

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

MASSACHUSETTS CRIES A HALT.

A WISE ACT OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE—THE PRINCIPLE OF "PAY AS YOU GO" ESTABLISHED BY LAW—AN ACT WHICH WOULD HAVE PREVENTED MUCH OF THE TWEED FRAUDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

During the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature a bill was passed to regulate and limit municipal indebtedness, and although it was partially discussed when it was reported from the committee-room and during its various stages, little attention has since been bestowed either on its provisions or its effects as a law. This may be accounted for on the ground that, having made no radical change in the machinery of city or town government, and having imposed no penalty for a violation or neglect of the statute created, it did not appeal to the public or enlist their attention to any great extent. Still there are few laws on the statute book which will work so beneficent a result or perform their work so quietly. The depression of business consequent on recent financial disasters and the unsettled state of our currency legislation had already called men's attention to the necessity of shortening sail and reducing their expenses in proportion to the shrinkage in their profits, and while this was being done to a very noticeable extent in the counting-rooms and manufactories no effort was made to apply the same rule to municipal corporations. Thus, while every business man who had made it a rule to pay every dollar of debt which he contracted was cutting down his expenditures and reducing his stock, cities and towns were lavishly spending money for extraordinary purposes, and caring little, as long as their present credit was good, how the bills were to be paid when they matured. Apart from the question of honesty, which would forbid one generation to impose a burden on its successor, there was to be considered the question of economy, and somebody must cry "halt" or who can forsee the end of so much extravagance.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE BILL.

The bill which passed both houses and received the Governor's signature as soon as it reached his chamber, was framed by Hon. Edward L. Pierce, brother of the present Congressman from the Third Massachusetts District. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee and had long studied the question of municipal indebtedness. The matter was brought home to the committee by an application from the City of Fall River for permission to fund a debt of $400,000 incurred by some public improvements, such as the widening of a street, building of a school-house, &c. The usual custom in such cases was to refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that body invariably reported back in favor of granting the necessary license. Mr. Pierce opposed the petition, and fought it in the house, but was defeated. The question thus opened, and the members being partially educated by his arguments, he drafted a general bill and presented it. It met with opposition from the representatives of towns and cities which had gone so far in municipal extravagance that they did not wish to have their loose system of financial affairs laid bare, but received the support of the thinking men, the business men of the house, and is now a law. The object which the framer of the measure and its most energetic advocates had in view was simply to compel towns and cities to conduct their corporate affairs on business principles; to prevent them from running up enormous debts without making any very definite provision for discharging them, and to confine them in issuing bonds or promissory notes within the limits of their local valuation. To show how much such a check was needed the subjoined table from the Tax Commissioner's report for 1874, furnishing the total amounts of city and town indebtedness, will be of interest:

	Debt.	Valuation.
1870	$34,826,860 51	$1,417,127,376 00
1871	51,054,257 67	1,497,351,688 00
1873	67,477,993 00	1,763,429,990 00
1874	80,427,245 00	1,831,601,165 00

Thus while the valuation of all property, real and personal, had increased only $414,473,789, or twenty-nine per cent., in four years, the indebtedness increased during the same period $45,600,384 49, or about 130 per cent. The interest account has therefore become something enormous, reaching, at 7 per cent., over $5,500,000. So that in submitting estimates for town and city expenses the item for interest on the debt is in many cases larger than all the others. Now if a merchant conducted his affairs on such a ruinous plan he would be put in bankruptcy, but a city or town instead of going into bankruptcy issues bonds, borrows money to pay its debts, and blindly plunges into extravagant expenditures without a thought of the consequences.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

To put a limit on the indebtedness, then, and not on the expenses, is the purpose of the Massachusetts statute. It declares, first, that the Assessors shall levy taxes for all appropriations except debts which the bill permits. So that for every dollar of estimated outlay a corresponding sum shall go down on the tax bill, and the Assessor does not require to be instructed by the town to so provide for the expense; it is simply his duty under the provisions of the law. Another provision is that no debts shall be incurred by any city or town except for temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of the year in which such debts are incurred and of the year next ensuing, and expressly made payable therefrom by vote of the city or town. This is probably the loosest section of the act, for it allows the city or town, in making an appropriation or contracting a debt, to anticipate two years' taxes, whereas each year may have enough to do to meet its own obligations. For other than current or ordinary expenditures a town may contract a debt by a two-thirds vote of the citizens present and voting, or a city by two-thirds vote of the whole Council. In cities where the Mayor has the veto power his disapproval may arrest the measure for a time, but a two-thirds vote repeated will constitute it legal over the veto. Ample protection is thus provided for the wishes of the majority, and as those who are most interested will be likely to be the heaviest tax-payers, the measure will undoubtedly be thoroughly discussed. The voter is brought face to face with his obligation; if he contracts the debt he is reminded that he must pay a portion of it, and if the expenditure is needless he will vote against it. This is a business-like way of administering the affairs of the Corporation, and its wisdom will be felt perceptibly in a reduction of expenses. It is a return to the maxim "Pay as you go." Our cities have been too willing to draw on the future; they have shown too ready a disposition to pledge posterity to the payment of debts incurred too often in carrying out improvements from which they will derive little benefit. It reminds one forcibly of Artemus Ward's patriotism in sending all his wife's relations to the war, and taking the credit of their personal sacrifices. Nowhere is the old adage "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" truer or more applicable than in the general administration of our municipal affairs. The Legislature readily grants permission to contract debts the payment of which does not concern the State, and no capitalist will refuse to take a good city bond, and thus the debt is imperceptibly rolled up, to be taken care of by posterity instead of by those who derive the chief advantages from what created it. Those who are compelled to pay both principal and interest on this obligation may possibly have enough to do in taking care of their own affairs, and it is unfair that they be laden with the burdens of their predecessors.

A FIXED TERM FOR PAYING DEBTS.

A very wise provision is that which fixes a maximum time for the payment of debts created after the act takes effect. The debts just described, or those for public improvements, such as building school-houses, alms-houses, widening streets, &c., must be paid in ten years at least, and the city or town is obliged to raise annually by taxation an amount sufficient to pay the interest thereon as it accrues. Besides this, there must be raised annually by taxation a sum not less than eight per cent. of the principal, which, with its accumulations, will be sufficient to extinguish the debt at maturity. Thus, if a town votes to build a school-house to cost $40,000, it must, besides meeting the interest on its notes falling due each year, put away eight per cent. annually, or $3,200. At the end of ten years this reserve fund would reach $32,000, but the interest derived from a judicious investment of the money as it accumulates will make up the $8,000 needed to meet the debt. For main or general sewers the time allowed for payment is extended to twenty years, and, of course, the percentage to be set aside will be smaller, four per cent. being deemed sufficient, and the law so established. For the introduction of pure water, which will be a benefit to the town or city as long as the works are in repair, the law allows the bonds to be issued for thirty years, and makes the same provision for meeting the debt at maturity as for the others. A sum not less than two per cent. of the principal must be set aside. Thus, if a city or town introduces a new system of aqueduct, with all appurtenances for a complete service, at a cost of $500,000, it must set aside $10,000 annually toward extinguishing the debt when it matures. The rate in Boston at present is one and one-half per cent., which was considered sufficient when rates of interest were high. At the end of thirty years, the municipality owns its water-works, and all that is needed is to keep them in repair, which can be done by a very small water tax. For debts which mature at periods more remote than ten years a system of sinking funds is created. As far as a practical application of this provision is concerned, only cities with established water-works and sewerage systems are likely to be affected. And this is so much the more to be grateful for, seeing that towns generally would feel confused in the management of such funds, although nothing could be simpler than their system. The sinking fund is a guarantee for the punctual payment of the debt, and if we examine the American securities which are most popular with foreign capitalists we will find that those secured by sinking funds are in the majority. It is really the only fund which is thoroughly and scrupulously guarded, and when the debt matures the money is there, if its custodians have judiciously invested it. The law requires the election of Commissioners to take care of this fund. They are to be chosen in towns in the same manner as the Selectmen, and in cities by the concurrent vote of the City Council. The City or Town Treasurer is not eligible as a Commissioner, but he may be Treasurer of the commission. Thus every precaution is taken to make the sinking fund a separate institution from the general city finances.

INVESTMENT OF SINKING FUNDS.

Besides providing for the establishment and care of this reserve supply of capital, the law lays down certain rules which shall govern its investment. None but the best securities can be bought, and the highest rates of interest with good guarantees are recommended. The Commissioners are allowed to invest in bonds of their own town which are secured by sinking funds, in the bonds of railroads whose capital stock is paying a dividend, and in all securities in which savings banks are allowed to invest except personal securities, even though those be well guaranteed by sureties. The city or town cannot borrow from the sinking fund on any other condition. If there is established for the payment of a water debt a sinking fund and another for the liquidation of a sewerage debt, the securities or funds of the one can be loaned to the other at the fixed rate of interest, or the city may borrow from either on the credit of the other. The railroad bond provision is put in so that corporations who make great show on paper, but who are on the verge of bankruptcy, may not be allowed to borrow and depreciate the standard value of such important funds. The savings banks here have suffered a little in this respect, and the lesson is not likely to be repeated. Whoever can do a sum of compound interest or has any business experience will have no difficulty in understanding the workings of a sinking fund, and at the expiration of the time allowed for the payment of the debt contracted the obligation can be met, instead of putting another burden on the shoulders of the people so as to remove the present embarrassment.

LIMITATION OF DEBTS TO BE INCURRED.

Having carefully provided for the payment of debts, and having laid down rules for their contraction, the bill sets down a limit beyond which no city or town can extend its liabilities. This was a delicate subject to handle, but I think the framers of the statute succeeded in making the wisest provision that could be made. Of course there was no such thing as a uniformity in the extent of municipal indebtedness in different localities. One town owed twice as much as another, and had less ability to pay, and it generally happens that, the larger the obligation is, the less provision there will be found for discharging it. If the Legislature had said the limit shall be at this point and no further, it would be found, on examination, that several cities and towns had already gone beyond that, and a limit that would cover the indebtedness of all would be too large to be of any practical use. The Legislature cannot say that all beyond a certain sum shall be illegal; this would be encouraging repudiation. In order to meet this difficulty two limits were established. First, a city or town was restricted to a limit of five per cent. on the valuation of its taxable property. This was intended to cover those cities or towns whose indebtedness already exceeded three per cent. If at the time the act took effect a city or town owed more than a sum equal to five per cent. on its valuation, it was bound to contribute annually into a sinking fund a sum sufficient to pay the interest on its whole indebtedness and also to make contributions which, with their accumulations, would be able to extinguish its entire debt at the end of thirty years. The limit for those whose indebtedness was, at the time the act became a law, more than one per cent. on its valuation, was fixed at three per cent., and this eventually becomes the limit for all, for those whose liabilities were found to exceed this amount were compelled to so reduce their debt that within a certain number of years they could come under the provisions of the smaller limit. One per cent. lee-way is allowed for the present, so that those who cannot without considerable embarrassment come at once up to the requirements of the statute may be protected in their rights. The ultimate limit is three per cent. on the valuation of all taxable property, the rate to be determined by the last preceding city or town valuation. This is considered sufficient, with judicious management, to meet all needed improvements. In computing the extent of the debt the sums expended for supplying the inhabitants with pure water are not included, neither are subscriptions, legally made to railroad stocks, which are considered, to a certain extent, extraneous. If the only object were to limit indebtedness, the bill would be, in all probability, a failure. The fixing of any line, either in business or morals, holds out an inducement to people to come up to it, and a city or town whose indebtedness now does not exceed one per cent. on its valuation, would be tempted to come up to the limit. The real object is to introduce habits of economy in the administration of the corporate affairs of the city or town, to bring people to look into their affairs as citizens as carefully as they do as business men, and to put a check on lavish and needless expenditures. This will be accomplished by the law which is in force. It will set towns to thinking; it will send citizens into the Treasurer's office to inquire after the indebtedness, and it will effectually direct and regulate the voting for outlays in making up the annual appropriations. Massachusetts has been the pioneer in this matter, for although there is a limit of some kind in Illinois—I think it is five per cent.—it has never worked any really beneficial change. In twenty years from now it is safe to say that the municipal debt in this State will be back to the figures of 1874, notwithstanding that valuation will increase, and there will be no perceptible neglect of all the needed improvements which the science of the age shall place within their reach.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

The only penalty attached to the act is that the State will refuse to loan to any city or town violating these provisions any part of its sinking fund, except for the renewal of existing loans. This would be a severe loss to the towns, as they can get money from the Commonwealth on better terms than on the street. Besides this, no town or city can repudiate a debt contracted in violation of this law, providing the debt was incurred in a manner allowed by the general statutes of the State, or the money expended in a legal manner. So that if a municipality should, after reaching the limit fixed by this act, contract a debt and make no provision for a fund to meet it at maturity, the creditor could sue and recover both principal and interest. The law affords no cloak for repudiation. The final clause of the bill is as follows:

"The Supreme Judicial Court may, upon the suit or petition of the Attorney General, or of one or more taxable inhabitants of any city or town, or of any creditor to whom the said city or town appears to said court indebted in an amount not less than one thousand dollars, compel the said city or town and its Assessors, Collectors, Treasurers, Commissioners of Sinking Funds, and other proper officers, to enforce the provisions of this act by mandamus or other appropriate remedy, and hear and determine any cause of complaint in equity, where such remedy is more appropriate: and any Justice of said court may in term time or vacation issue injunctions and make such orders and decrees as may be necessary or proper to enforce the provisions of this act, and to restrain or prevent any violation thereof."

Here again the citizen and tax-payer, as well as the broker who holds the securities, the value of which is determined by the city's or town's ability or willingness to pay, is arrayed against the municipality. These men will oppose all extravagance or recklessness in appropriating or spending money, and if their remonstrances are of no avail, there is the court to apply to, and redress is guaranteed. Taken all in all, the bill is very carefully drafted; every interest is guarded; every contingency anticipated; and if it at present incommodes towns which are in straitened circumstances, all they can do is, get out of their difficulties as soon as they can, and then they will begin to enjoy its privileges.

GENERAL EFFECT OF THE ACT.

It has been frequently urged against the measure that it would bear heavily on large cities and on certain small towns which had been loosely managed; that large cities carrying immense debts would be embarrassed. This is not so. We find that many of them already do more than the law requires. From tables furnished by the Tax Commissioner it appears that out of 340 towns, 48 have no debt at all, and 63 others have less than 1 per cent.; this gives 111 without any burden at all. Again, out of the 340 towns, there are 228 whose indebtedness does not exceed 3 per cent. of their valuation; including these there are 294 whose indebtedness does not reach 5 per cent., and there are only 46 whose debts reach or exceed 5 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the bill does not aim at impracticable things; it aims at making these forty-six towns come down from their high pinnacle of indebtedness and administer their affairs according to strict business principles. There are few cities which will not at times make a vigorous effort to pay off some of their burdens, and the present law simply encourages them in this effort and at the same time keeps them constantly spurred on to accomplish that purpose. There is a city in the neighborhood of Boston whose debt is $1,419,854, of which about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars is for water works. Allowing her to pay in one and a half per cent. on her water debt and three per cent. on all others it would give her a contribution, in one year, to the sinking fund of $38,145; her annual levies are about $475,000. But last year besides paying the interest, she applied $45,000 to the sinking fund. This was a spurt; she would not do that for five years again perhaps, but the new law compels her to pay the $38,145 every year, so that if she does not make such a vigorous effort as last year, it will not be constant and reliable. The City of Boston has not a funded debt which is not secured by a sinking fund; she does more than is required by the bill. She raises about $11,000,000 a year taxes for municipal purposes, and expends probably $1,000,000 for public buildings. The new law will not embarrass Boston. It is a law that deserves to be copied, and will be copied in many States before the Centennial year is out. It does not arrest needful improvements nor obstruct the healthy and natural growth of our towns and cities; it allows a generous and liberal municipal life; it gives scope for the broadest and most efficient system of schools both in the building and conduct of these institutions; it fosters public libraries whose capacity will be commensurate with the population, and allows a generous provision for the poor and disabled. All that can tend to advance civilization, the arts and sciences, to promote public prosperity, morality and happiness is allowed, and ample provision is made for it, but it prevents improvidence and recklessness. Those who look upon a municipal debt as a municipal blessing or necessity will pick its best points to pieces; but those who love municipal economy, public thrift, public prosperity, and public happiness, will be willing to admit that this, or a law just like it, a law to limit municipal indebtedness at some point, is a necessity and a benefit. We may lay on a future generation a share of the burdens we assume, and for benefits of which they will partake, but it is neither honest nor honorable to shift all our responsibilities on to others shoulders. They will have their own improvements to make, some of which are probably yet to be invented, and a city that will renounce the policy of paying its way as it goes is doing a disgraceful act. This was the sentiment that pushed through the Legislature the bill for the limitation of municipal indebtedness. There was also a cry from higher sources for retrenchment. People in their counting-rooms were urging it and setting the example, and in several of the State departments recommendations were made for legislative interference to check the enormous strides of municipal indebtedness. The Tax Commissioners in their report of last year made an appeal which had a great effect, and as it is as true now in States where such a law as that of Massachusetts is not in force, I transcribe it:

"We cannot but view it as an injustice, though, doubtless, often not regarded as such, that both the Commonwealth herself and the municipalities embraced within her jurisdiction are so willing to incur pecuniary obligations which those of a future time will have to pay. If it be said that these are often for benefits which the future will enjoy, it cannot be denied that they often invite burdens also, quite disproportionate to the benefits received, while in many cases the future is taxed for the payment of debts which are only a curse without any compensation. * * * The unparalleled growth of expenditure, the country through, which, not satisfied with eating up the proceeds of generous taxes, has plunged alike the nation, the State, the county, the town, and almost every lesser municipality into debt, ought to be recognized as one of our gravest public perils. But we fear there is no evidence of the diminution of this tendency, which, on the contrary, rather threatens to increase, and which we cannot but think is a matter calling for legislative interference, by the enactment of a statute which shall forbid any municipality to incur a debt beyond a certain fixed per cent. of the assessed value—at the time—of the property taxable for its payment. We recommend, also, that municipalities be required to provide that for every debt created without special legislative sanction, taxation shall at once commence for a sinking fund that shall meet the principal of the debt when due."

LAURA BRIDGEMAN.

DR. HOWE'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO EDUCATE HER.

The Boston *Traveller* of Thursday has the following interesting statement concerning Miss Laura Bridgeman:

"In a village in the mountains of New-Hampshire the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe found the subject of this sketch, then six years old, blind, deaf, dumb, and nearly destitute of the sense of taste, scarlet fever having deprived her of these gifts. She was thus excluded from all the beauties of God in nature, and seemed little better than a piece of marble chiselled in human form, and that form containing a flickering spark of an immortal soul. Her father was a well-to-do farmer, and her mother a woman of much intelligence, who gladly consented to place her little daughter in care of Dr. Howe. Accordingly she was brought to Boston, and a process of instruction immediately commenced. She was first taught to use her hands and to acquire a command of her muscles and limbs, and afterward, by means of a pen and pin, to distinguish two articles by arbitrary signs. Then from monosyllables she learned all the letters of the alphabet, and how to arrange them to represent objects. She soon acquired a knowledge of numerals, punctuation, &c., and then she gained the power of expressing thought, the names of things, &c. The next process taught her was to recognize the same signs in embossed types. She worked with great eagerness, thus rewarding the watchful care of her devoted teacher.

Miss Bridgeman is now in her forty-sixth year, and between her home and the Perkins Institution she has passed her time thus far. She is tall, slight, graceful in form and motion, wears green bands across her eyes, is very demonstrative, and her face at times radiates with emotion. She dresses with great care—more to please her friends than herself—and takes pride in showing her gold watch and other feminine ornamentations. She is quite expert in crotcheting and plain needle-work, and takes much delight in assisting one of the teachers in the sewing department. A few days ago she was at work with perhaps a dozen of the pupils, turning the hems of napkins, and threading needles with her fingers and teeth. She exhibited some of her hemming with as much pride as a soldier bearing a trophy from a battle-field. A lady, on the occasion referred to, made a purchase from her of a crochet mat, and with clear articulation Miss Bridgeman repeated the word 'money' twice. She can utter intelligibly the name of a teacher, and such words as baby, &c. She forms words with a lead pencil, by the aid of a French writing-board. This latter article has grooved lines about an eighth of an inch deep, an inch or so apart, running transversely across the pasteboard. She takes her paper and presses it into the grooves, thus making depressions which can be felt by the pencil point, and when slightly pressed leaves a letter mark. In furnishing her autograph she writes above her name a Scripture text. On her being asked if she realized the meaning of the quotation, 'The Lord is my Shepherd,' she replied, 'fully.' On learning that her questioner had been a Sabbath-school teacher for eighteen years, she clasped her hands with delight and made an attempt, in a rapturous manner, to speak, giving forth a lurid-like sound. Miss Bridgeman, after the death of her father, was selfishly deprived of the little property he left for herself and her mother, and she continues to earn a little money by the use of her needle. She, however, possesses the interest of a bequest of $2,000 from the Loring fund. Yesterday this lady was feeling acutely the death of the noble man who brought out her imprisoned spirit from chaos. She is a living monument of his devotion, patience, hope, waiting, watching, and giving of eyes to the blind and language to the dumb lips. The Emperor of Prussia sent Dr. Howe a gold medal for his marvelous achievement in educating Laura Bridgeman. The attention of the European world was first drawn to Miss Bridgeman's most extraordinary case through Charles Dickens' *Notes*, in which a very full account was given, and a deserved eulogium passed upon Dr. Howe."

A PROPOSED BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

A project is on foot, in this City and Brooklyn, with a fair prospect of success, for the formation of a new Metropolitan Championship Association, composed of members of the various amateur base-ball clubs in this vicinity. The object of the association is to provide some body, or recognized authority, from which should emanate a special code of rules governing local championship contests for an official emblem. The Arlington Club, of this City, was the first to propose the matter, and, at a recent meeting of that club, a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to ascertain the ideas of the different amateur clubs in regard to the feasibility of the organization of such an association. The same club also passed a resolution offering the use of their rooms for a meeting of delegates from the various clubs, to be held there on the evening of the 13th inst., and invited all clubs interested in the matter to send one delegate each. In pursuance of this call, a meeting has been held at the rooms of the Arlington Club, at No. 248 Fourth Avenue, and the matter talked over in a way that evinced a strong interest in the minds of all present. Representatives were present from the Alaska, Flyaway, Nameless, and Arlington Clubs, of this City, and all present were unanimous in the opinion that an association such as was proposed was needed among the amateur ball-players here, and that it should be formed at once. After discussion it was decided to be unwise to take action until a larger number of clubs could be represented, and the meeting was adjourned until consultation could be had and such representation be brought about.

Efforts are being made to reorganize several of the veteran clubs which existed here twenty years ago, and it is thought that some of our well-known citizens and business men, who have not played ball in many years past, will again appear on the field. One of these clubs, which it is intended to reorganize is the old "Gotham Club," and a meeting for that purpose will be held at America Hall, No. 79 Bank street, in this City, on Monday evening next.

ITALY.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

A SPELL OF BRIGHT WEATHER—THE ROMAN YOUTH IN THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET—A PLENITUDE OF NOBLEMEN—THE GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday Dec. 28, 1875.

The fine weather of these last days of the year has given considerable activity to the Roman sugar-plum and social world. Not much time is left for work, for there are now only nine hours of daylight of the twenty-four. The sun has been sinking in the south for the past six months, but the calendar now promises us four or six minutes of gain before the year ends. Hope is shining out of a bright sky, in contrast with the depressing sadness of the bad weather so common at this season. We have now entered upon the long carnival, or flesh eating period, of the Church. It is expected that all will now begin to make themselves merry according to their means, and no stop will be put to mirth until the bell sounds for the entrance upon the solemn Lent season, when Catholics who follow strictly the rule will fall back upon a diet of fish, milk, and boiled eggs. But as life goes at present, there is a good deal of elegant display, both within and out of doors. The swells of the Corso and the milk-sops of fashionable life are brilliant with those charms superadded by the tailor and hatter to the graces which nature has bestowed, with not a stinted hand, upon the Roman youth. These do not lose their opportunity to become actors upon a conspicuous scene, where weak heads are made to turn, and weak hearts to palpitate to the point of captivation. They carry such merchandise as they have to the matrimonial market, and the bargain and sale goes on while the season lasts, and foreign ladies, with certain or uncertain incomes, take their pick from the abundant crop of Italian Barons, Marquises, and Counts. The Italians make the charge that American ladies with fortunes not less pretty than their persons are those who have the greatest weakness for titles, and are the most eager in their chase for those who wear them. But we have examples enough here of English and other foreign ladies who have been successful in such pursuits, running the risk of the good or bad luck which follows matrimonial, as well as all other human ties. So far as it comes to my knowledge, not less than the average amount of connubial happiness has followed such connections, and, so far as that is concerned, there is not much cause for lamentation. But as for the charge of ladies running after these masculine beauties, with their added ornaments of titles, it is a nonsensical affectation to hold that the running is all from one side. The search of these sleek foxes of a sterile aristocracy for the prey of fat fortunes, is so pertinacious as to be known to all frequenters of elegant circles. For our own part, we have no words of severe criticism for these matrimonial experiments. In a vast society like that of the United States, it is well enough to introduce a variety of elements.

CHURCH SPECTACLES.

So far as concerns the ecclesiastical shows and functions peculiar to this season, some of them, in a very private and quiet way, have gone on as usual. At the Church of Ara Coeli the miraculous doll, known as the *Sacro bambino*, was exposed to the public as formerly; but I did not go to take another look at it. I am told that at Santa Maria Maggiore the piece of the sacred manger, the most precious relic kept there, has been on show for the past week. Formerly it was the custom, after midnight, Christmas Eve, to carry this relic in procession, with a brilliant display of Cardinal's livery, up and down the nave of the basilica. This ceremony is now quite done away with. Indeed, just after the Italian occupation, the casket which holds the relic, which has upon it an enormous wealth of jeweled ornamentation, was carried to the Vatican, for fear that it would be pillaged by the Government and the proceeds put into the public funds. Only a portion of the crib remains in Santa Maria, and this is in a plain case. As for the church itself, those who already know Rome, and revisit it after this, will be surprised to see what improvements have been made in the neighborhood of the Esquiline Hill upon which the church stands. Great blocks of houses form a new architectural setting to that old gem, and help to set off, instead of cover up, what beauty it has.

THE GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

An interesting incident connected with this season of festa was the consecration on Christmas Day of the new place of worship of the Italian Protestant Methodist Church. It is the first building yet raised in Rome expressly for the accommodation of those of the country who have embraced the evangelical or reformed Christian faith. The means to meet the expense of the new church edifice have been furnished by the Methodist Foreign Missions Association in the United States. The building is large enough to accommodate nearly three hundred persons, is in a very handsome style of early Italian Gothic architecture, and the whole outlay, including the cost of the ground, has not been more than $20,000. The novelty of the Protestant church edifice for the use of the Romans, and in a style so unlike the tiresome uniform type of the 300 Catholic churches, excites the curiosity of the people, and hundreds go out of their way to take a look at the church, and to make an interior inspection. This religious society has got so well along as to have not less than a hundred communicants, and the interest shown is such as encourages the hope of a much larger increase, while this is but one of a confraternity of evangelical associations formed in Rome since the liberation. The Holy Father gnashes his teeth with indignation, and uses every opportunity to protest against this liberty allowed by the Government to all to worship God in their own way. The Pontiff's monopoly is broken, and the tolerance which the Catholics enjoy in the Protestant countries is what the Italians insist shall be allowed to those who wish to engage in religious work here. As a large majority of the people of the country, while they are Catholic or Christian, are no longer of the Pope's party, it is not difficult to defend the right which the law has conceded. The new rule so far works well, and those who are giving their effort and spending their money in missionary work—for which Rome is a good field—are well received by the people, and find encouragement in many beneficent results.

ITALIAN LAW-MAKERS.

The question of allowing a compensation to the members of the Italian Parliament is one of those once more brought forward. In the upper and lower houses there are not far from eight hundred members—508 in the Chamber of Deputies, and the rest in the Senate. Not more than half of these are usually in their places. Enough are found ready to enjoy the "honors" of representatives of the nation, and but few willing to make the sacrifice of the time and expense requisite for faithful service. All this has been many times repeated, and the question continues to be asked how can a remedy be found for an acknowledged evil? The system which has its most conspicuous example in the United States, of allowing pay to the members of the Legislature, is that now earnestly recommended. There are Deputies, as well as Senators, in the Italian Parliament, who are gentlemen of fortune, and they can give, if they choose, all their time to the study of the affairs of the nation, without feeling that the time is sacrificed, or the cost of six months' residence in Rome a burden upon their resources. But there are many Senators, as well as Deputies, without abundant means, who depend for the most part upon the revenues derived from the practice of their professions—lawyers, physicians, and those holding chairs as instructors in one or another of the colleges or universities. It seems probable that the American system of paying will be finally adopted, there seem to be so many arguments to favor it in the circumstances existing here. The compensation will be much less, but sufficient to make the Deputies feel that they are under new obligations to the nation—those of a word sacredly pledged, as well as those of labors undertaken for a fixed recompense. If the numbers which now constitute the Senate and the lower house could be at the same time reduced, it would be a point gained from which improvement would be likely to follow. Reforms are made with facility in the new State, and we may be witnesses of both these contemplated changes.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. DAVY, of New-York—For a Custom-house building in Rochester.

By Mr. FREEMAN, of Pennsylvania—To regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers and seamen.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of public officials exceeding $1,500 twenty per cent. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, suggested that though the motive of the bill was excellent and its object admirable, it seemed to violate the Constitution, as it involved the Supreme Court Judges and the President. He therefore thought it should be referred to some committee.

The previous question was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PAPER FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, the Senate bill authorizing the joint Committee on Public Printing to fix the standard of paper for the different kinds of public printing was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE PROPOSED GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolutions directing the several committees to inquire into any errors, abuses, or frauds that may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws, the investigations to cover such periods in the past as the committees may deem necessary. Adopted.

THE HAILING-PLACE OF VESSELS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that the hailing-place of every registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States may hereafter be the town or city where the vessel was built, or where the husband or managing owner or owners shall reside, and that the name of such town or city shall be painted on the stern. He explained that the necessity for the bill grew out of some recent construction of the Treasury Department making the hailing-place of vessels the port of entry from which their papers were issued. The bill was passed.

PETITIONS FROM BANKS.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of Philadelphia national banks for the removal of the tax on deposits and capital, and to put the expense of the Redemption Agency upon the fund derived from the tax on circulation. Also, the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania to abolish stamps on bank checks.

CORRECTION OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to correct an error in section 2,403 of the Revised Statutes, the error being the numbering of section 2,407 as 2,401, in reference to public lands. After explanation the bill was passed.

SETTLEMENT OF FORT KEARNEY RESERVATION.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Nebraska, from the same committee, reported a bill allowing pre-emption or homestead settlements on the Fort Kearney Military Reservation, in Nebraska.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to strike out the word "pre-emption" wherever it occurs in the bill, so as to leave the lands open to homestead settlers only. He said that pre-emption was exceedingly favorable to speculators, and against the rights of bona fide settlers.

Mr. CROUNSE said he had no objection to the amendment. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH—HOMESTEADS.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, from the same committee, reported the bill repealing section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, which confines the disposition of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. He explained that in 1866 an act had been passed restraining the disposal of the public lands of the United States in those five States, and the object of the bill was to remove that distinction.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said while he favored the removal of distinctions between States in regard to public lands, he opposed the bill, and declared himself in favor of extending the same restrictions over all the public domain. The Homestead law ought to be the exclusive authority under which the public lands could be acquired. The men who tilled and cultivated them should alone be entitled to acquire them.

Mr. MOREY said that while the committee was disposed to throw every safeguard around the disposition of the public lands and to extend the fullest protection to settlers, it saw no good reason why those five States should be subject to any special law on the subject.

Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, said that while the committee was in favor of the Homestead law, it had not deemed it proper to engraft any such provision on this bill, the subject of which only was to place the public lands in these five States on the same footing as the public lands in all other States.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, asked him if it would not be wiser policy to extend the Restrictive law now in force in those five States to all the States and Territories instead of repealing it.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa—That is the point.

Mr. GOODIN—If the gentleman from Indiana can indicate any wiser measure, I will support it.

Mr. HOLMAN said he would apply the rule which restricts the disposal of these lands to homestead settlers to all the public lands of the United States, securing them all in small quantities for the benefit of landless people. He moved to recommit the bill with instructions to extend the Homestead law over all the other States and Territories of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, suggested an amendment exempting the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas from the operation of the act.

Mr. MOREY said he had no objection at all to that amendment.

Mr. WALLS said that, representing in part a State in which there were nearly two million of acres of public land, which had been set aside for the poor people of the country, he could not favor the bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the bill, which he described as a measure by which millions of acres might be "gobbled up" under the Pre-emption law and pass into the hands of speculators.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, said that that committee had no disposition to obstruct the fullest and most efficient Homestead law. The only trouble about the lands in these five States was that the act of 1866 seemed to have been passed on the principle of "forty acres and a mule," and the result had been that the lands in Arkansas and the other four States had practically not been settled at all.

Mr. DUNNELL favored the recommittal of the bill, and argued that the time had come for Congress to protect the timber lands of the country and keep them out of the hands of speculators.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, said: I also favor its recommittal, with a view of having a bill reported applying the Homestead law exclusively to all the public lands of the United States.

Mr. CONGER opposed the bill and said that there were organizations all over the country waiting for the passage of this bill in order to enter on the pine lands of the South and absorb them. He believed that in two weeks after the passage of such a law all the valuable bodies of pine lands in the South would be absorbed by speculators and bought up at from twelve to twenty-five cents an acre.

Mr. McDILL, of Louisiana, also a member of the Committee on Public Lands, reported that under all the circumstances the bill should be recommitted.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the bill and said that the people of Alabama were almost unanimously in favor of it.

Mr. MOREY repelled the insinuation that the bill was in the interest of speculation, but said that out of deference to the wishes of many members he would consent to its recommittal.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, proposed that the committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws authorizing the disposal of public lands except to homestead settlers.

Mr. SAYLER said that the Committee on Public Lands had already that subject under discussion, and did not need to be instructed.

Mr. HOLMAN thereupon withdrew the proposition, and the bill was recommitted.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, reported back the Amnesty bill. It reads as follows:

"That all the disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States be and are hereby removed, and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom on his appearing before a Judge of any court of the United States or of any court of record in the State in which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. KNOTT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Mr. KNOTT replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague, and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required any further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democratic members objected, and Mr. Cox, of New-York, said: "We have had enough of talk."

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman [Mr. Knott] allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall, and several other Democrats objected.

Mr. KNOTT—I cannot consent to open the debate at all; I insist on the previous question.

Mr. FRYE—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Mr. COX (vociferously)—I call the gentleman to order. Maine is always out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit an amendment or to allow debate. [Loud calls of "Order" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RANDALL (in a tone of remonstrance)—You know better than to do this.

Mr. COX (somewhat more angrily)—You have been in the chair yourself and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—I want a distinct understanding. [More shouts of "Order" from the Democratic side.]

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered—yeas, 183; nays, 92.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, called attention to the faulty grammar in the construction of the bill, the phrase "each and every person" being treated as in the plural instead of the singular number. The error was ordered to be corrected.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill. The vote resulted, yeas, 182; nays, 97. So the requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of it, the bill was rejected.

There was intense interest manifested as the call of the yeas and nays proceeded.

Mr. GEORGE A. BAGLEY, of New-York, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced. Mr. WELLS, of Mississippi, tried to explain why, although he was in favor of general amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted "No," but the Democrats shouted him down. Mr. LYNCH, of Mississippi, said that though he was in favor of the bill he voted "No" with a view of letting Mr. Blaine offer his amendment, although he [Mr. Lynch] would vote against the amendment. Mr. PURMAN, of Florida, who had also withheld his vote when his name was called, afterward rose and voted "No."

The following is the negative vote in detail:

NAYS—Messrs. G. A. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burchard, Burleigh, Carman, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, King, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Phillips of Kansas, Plaisted, Platt, Pratt, Purman, Robinson, Ross of Pennsylvania, Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Thornburgh, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Townsend of New-York, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walls, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania, Woodworth—97.

The Republicans voting aye were: Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Haralson; Kelley, Landers, of Indiana; Luttrell, Mackey, of South Carolina; Morey, Pierce, Seelye—12.

On the result being announced, Mr. BLAINE took the floor, and by a motion to reconsider obtained the right to speak. He said that the only object on his side of the House was not to be obstructive.

Several Democrats—We hope not.

Mr. BLAINE—Not to delay legislation by any of those means with which the last House was so familiar. They had no desire to filibuster. Although the Civil Rights bill, which had been designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men, had been ready to be reported from a committee, filibustering cut off the chance to report it seventeen consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] was that, through the extreme use of that power, he had prevented a consideration of that bill. They designed no such process. They simply desired to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in the general amnesty. If his friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] whom he saw smiling with that winsome smile to which he [Mr. Blaine] was always glad to respond, would excuse him, he would suggest that his [Mr. Blaine's] amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's [Mr. Banks'] amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any State court of record—in a Probate Court, for instance.

A Republican member—Or a Police court.

Mr. BLAINE, (continuing,) said he thought that it was a matter in which the United States Government was dealing with some of its erring citizens who were coming back to be reclothed, rehabilitated with the full rights and glories of American citizenship. He thought that such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the United States courts. He believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Mr. KASSON—Oh, yes. The latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR—So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury.

Mr. BLAINE—Then my friend [Mr. Banks'] amendment is harder on them than mine. I want to be generous to them. [Laughter.] Under the gentleman's [Mr. Banks'] amendment, if a man refuses to put a two-cent stamp on his check he violates his oath.

Mr. BANKS—We intend to obey all the laws.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes; but, at the same time, there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—There are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—That is the gentleman's side. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities and the aliens who come here and ask to be admitted to citizenship, and who are allowed to take the oath in the State courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With that fascinating eloquence which my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] possesses, he called our attention to the great value, in this Centennial year, of having no man in the land under the slightest political disability, and why, (ironically,) except poor Jefferson? I will now read the letter. It is addressed to myself, and is dated Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 12, 1876. Mr. Blaine thereupon read a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been impeached and removed from office as Governor of that State solely on account of his movement against the Kuklux; that this was done by the Democrats of that State, the allies and echoes of the Northern Democrats; that he had been also disqualified by the judgment of removal for holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and its late Constitutional Convention, had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late convention, in which the Democrats had one majority by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove his disabilities, and that to-day he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these facts should be borne in mind when the Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders. When he reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Vance, Robbins, Ashe, and others tried to get the floor to reply to Mr. Halden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield, and said tauntingly, "What have you got to say to that?—purely a political impeachment." It is purely a political—not prosecution, but persecution—the persecution of a Union man, and to-day it is within the design of the Democratic Party of Mississippi to remove Gov. Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union, one a Union man in North Carolina, and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body, are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be let free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio—I would like to know where Gov. Holden was during the war?

Mr. BLAINE—I do not desire to go one single point from this debate. Now, I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any gentleman on that side of the house to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis, and probably, as the temper of this House is, that bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Gov. Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina—I will speak for North Carolina and say that I am.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, Yes! but why didn't the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves, with clean hands, and not as persecutors. [Applause on the Republican side.] You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side, "Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought grandly for the United States. You come here with the intent to drive from the Executive chair of Mississippi Adelbert Ames, and to disable him in this Centennial year; and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer a bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. BANKS—It is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—It is by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—The bill is not before the House.

Mr. BLAINE—It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—Not even by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, nonsense! What is there to prevent it?

Mr. BANKS—The rules of the House prevent it.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he is out of order.

Mr. BLAINE—In what?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, I have the right to talk about it.

Mr. RANDALL—Then go ahead and talk about it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, demanded to be heard on behalf of his State.

Mr. BLAINE (declining to yield)—I again make the proposition to bring the bill before the House by unanimous consent, and I will yield to the gentleman to offer an amendment. If the gentlemen on the other side refuse that proposition, it is because they do not want any bill to pass. I am for a practicable amnesty; I am for an amnesty that will go through.

Mr. RANDALL (contemptuously)—Oh, you are not sincere in the least degree.

Mr. BLAINE (without paying any attention to Mr. Randall)—And I again desire to submit my proposition, and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina—I object.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, asked Mr. Blaine whether if he [Mr. Mills] should vote to remove the political disabilities of Mr. Holden and Gov. Ames, he [Mr. Blaine] would vote to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BLAINE (who probably had not heard Mr. Mills' question) went on to say that if the gentlemen declined his proposition and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] an opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by this Amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—The time consumed and the consequent postponement of the Centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw the motion to reconsider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats, and the latter set up general cries of "Order! order! order!"

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word.

The request was met by still louder cries of "Order!" from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Mr. Blaine himself joined.

Mr. RANDALL again renewed his request, and Mr. Blaine refused it, and there the amnesty matter ended for the day.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

When order was restored, the House, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates the following sums:

Pensions for Army invalids	$12,800,000
Pensions for widows, &c.	14,100,000
Pensions for survivors of War of 1812	1,500,000
Navy pensions and fees, &c.	1,133,500
Total	$29,533,500

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, who had charge of the bill, made a statement as to the items in it compared with those of preceding years, and showed that the average rate of pensions had increased from $89 in 1871 to $103 21 in 1875. After a discussion in regard to Pension Agents the committee rose and reported the bill and it was passed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill providing that the Alabama Claims Commissioners, as soon after the 22d inst. as practicable, shall report to the Secretary of State the several judgments which before, or on that day shall have been rendered by them, and that the Secretary of State shall transmit the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall without unnecessary delay proceed to pay the judgment specified therein, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. from the date of loss.

After some little discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. LORD, also from the same committee, reported a bill extending the time for claimants to prove their claims before the Alabama Commission for three months, provided they show by their petition that on account of absence or ignorance they had not done so before.

After a short discussion the bill was recommitted.

PREROGATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill to maintain the constitutional prerogatives of the several departments of the Government. Referred.

A proposition for unimous consent to have a session to-morrow for debate was objected to by Mr. Page, of California.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned until Monday.

NOTE.—A New-York paper of this morning falls into the error of supposing that when Mr. Blaine yesterday accused Mr. Cox of delivering one speech in the House and publishing a different one, he alluded to the Associated Press report of that speech. It was not so. He meant the report as revised for and published in the *Congressional Record*. The reporter of the Associated Press has never been asked to subject his reports to revision, and certainly would not consent to do so.

STUDENTS AT HARVARD.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THEIR AGE AND PARENTAGE.

The annual report of the President of Harvard College, which has just been submitted to the Board of Overseers, presents statistics showing the age, condition, &c., of the students of the college. President Eliot says that the average age of the young men admitted to the college has been gradually rising during the whole of the century, until it has now reached a limit which it is thought had better not be exceeded. Twenty years ago the average age of those entering the undergraduate department was seventeen years seven and three-sixteenths months. This has risen six months in twenty years, and the average age for the last five years has been eighteen years and five months. This rise of age, it should be noted, has mainly resulted from a diminution of the proportional number of those who enter while under seventeen years of age and an increase in the proportional number of those who enter at from eighteen to twenty years of age. The present average age of admission is considered high enough to secure that degree of maturity and capacity for self control which it is desirable that a college student should possess; and the Faculty have no desire to see it rise still higher. That part of the long period of study from ten to twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, which it is especially desirable to prolong relatively to the rest, is the period of professional study. In order, therefore, that he may have time for from three to five years of professional study, the candidate for admission to college, it is thought, had better not be much over eighteen years of age. For the past six years a tolerably complete record has been kept of the occupations or employments of the fathers of the young men who have become members of the college. The summary of this record is interesting from the variety of occupations which it exhibits and from the clue which it supplies to the circumstances of the families which send sons to the college. The sons of clergymen have decreased from 12 in 1870 to 9 in 1875; the sons of lawyers numbered 21 in 1870 and 22 in 1875; sons of physicians, 8 in 1870 and 11 in 1875; sons of merchants, 46 in 1870 and 66 in 1875; mechanics, 8 in 1870 and 11 in 1875; manufacturers, 7 in 1870 and 12 in 1875; professors and teachers, 5 in 1870 and the same number in 1875; bankers, 4 in 1870 and 12 in 1875; farmers, machinists, and every variety of occupation are also well represented. A small proportion only of these families can be called rich; the greater part are neither rich nor poor: and the proportion of the poor, though small, quite equals that of the rich. The sons of widows constantly number from one-seventh to one sixth of the whole college. The table affords additional evidence of the fact, which the triennial catalogues of the older American colleges prove beyond a doubt, that high education is hereditary in this country as in all others. From a table, showing from what States of the Union the college draws its students, it appears that the proportionate representation from Massachusetts, and from all the New-England States has decreased, and that from the Middle and Western States has increased. The increase from the Middle States is mainly due to the large gain in the representation from New-York. Massachusetts furnished sixty-three per cent. of the whole number of students in 1875, while in 1865 she furnished seventy-one per cent. New-England furnishes seventy per cent.; the Middle States seventeen per cent.: the Southern and Western States twenty-one per cent.

BANKS IN BOSTON.

There are sixty-one national banks in Boston, three having been added to the list during the year just closed. On the 1st of January the Merchants' headed the list with a capital of $3,000,000. The Blackstone, Commerce, Revere, State, and Tremont, had each $2,000,000; the Second, $1,600,000; the Atlas, Hide and Leather, Republic, Suffolk, and Webster, each $1,500,000. Below these were the Boston, City, Columbian, Continental, Eagle, Eliot, Exchange, Faneuil Hall, First, Globe, Howard, New-England, North, North American, Redemption, Shawmut, Shoe and Leather, Union, $1,000,000 each. The Old Boston had $900,000; the Freeman's, Massachusetts, and Market, $800,000; the Atlantic, Hamilton, and Washington, $750,000; the Boylston, $700,000; the Traders', $600,000; the Bunker Hill, Central, Commonwealth, Manufacturers', Merchandise, Metropolitan, $500,000; the Everett and Maverick, $400,000; the Blue Hill, Eleventh Ward, First Ward, Brighton, People's, Rockland, and Third, $300,000; the Mechanics', Mt. Vernon, and Market of Brighton, $250,000; the Broadway, Fourth, and Security, $200,000; and the Monument, $150,000.

A DUEL IN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, at Berryville, Clark County, Va., furnishes the particulars of a duel with short swords which took place near Millwood, in that county, on Thursday, 6th inst., the parties to the fight being an Englishman named Neville and William F. Randolph, both residing in the vicinity of Millwood. Neville, being the challenged party, selected short swords, with the use of which he is said to be familiar. The principals, with their seconds in attendance, and surgeons near at hand, commenced the fight with the understanding that they were not to be separated until there was a flow of blood likely to cause death. Randolph made the first pass, but was foiled by Neville, who proceeded to slash his opponent over the head, face, and neck, finally severing an artery on Randolph's neck, when the fight came to an end. The surgeon dressed the wounds, from which it is thought there is no immediate danger. There are various rumors in regard to to the cause of the fight.

LONG-LIVED PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Bisco, of Leicester, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday, 8th inst. They have had eight children, and all are living. Six of these children have married, and their companions are all living; nine grandchildren have been born, and all are living. And they were all assembled under the paternal roof that evening—in themselves a goodly company of twenty-five. Four brothers and a sister of Mr. Bisco, and three brothers and a sister of Mrs. Bisco were also there, nearly all of whom were present at the wedding fifty years ago.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SUITS.

TWELVE JURORS FINALLY OBTAINED, TWO OF WHOM ARE CHALLENGED PEREMPTORILY—THE QUESTION OF SUMMONING TALESMAN.

The challenging of persons drawn from the list of selected jurors in the second civil suit against Tweed was continued before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II, yesterday. Among those in attendance besides the counsel were Messrs. Garvey, Ingersoll, and William M. Tweed, Jr. Questions were put to each juror similar to those on previous days, the aim of the counsel for the people being to get the jury-box filled as soon as possible with intelligent men, while the opposition endeavored to exclude every name drawn from the panel. Exceptions were taken by the latter to the ruling of the court in each instance in which a juror was adjudged qualified. Most of the jurors drawn were examined at very great length, the examination of Mr. Thurber alone occupying nearly two hours. The name of George H. Bend was laid over. Anson G. P. Stokes was excused as being a non-resident. Ezra M. Kingsley was decided to be exempt, he being a Government officer. Abner W. Colgate, Joseph S. Lowrey, and Levi P. Morton were held to have too strong a bias, and were in consequence adjudged incompetent. The following were decided to be qualified to serve: John H. Caswell, Robert K. Davis, Francis B. Thurber, Charles Collins, Arthur J. Peabody, and Julius Catlin, Jr.

Mr. Catlin was the last juror adjudged qualified and completed the list of twelve jurymen. As soon as the box was filled, David Dudley Field peremptorily challenged Francis B. Thurber and George Cabot Ward. As the panel had been exhausted and only ten jurors remained, Mr. Field said he supposed the proceedings had come to an end. He had always supposed that such would be the case. He wished to know what the plaintiffs' counsel intended to do. Mr. Peckham asked the court to direct the summoning of talesmen. Mr. Field said this could not be done. Judge Westbrook then said he would adjourn the hearing of the matter until Monday. In the meantime he would consult the authorities in reference to the matter. Mr. Peckham said that in case talesmen were determined upon, they would be summoned by the Coroner and not by the Sheriff, the latter having been responsible for the escape of Tweed, and possibly thereby excluded from acting. Messrs. Peabody and Babcock, the elisors in the Tweed suits, yesterday notified the defendant's counsel that they would select a new array of jurors in the $6,000,000 suit on the 20th inst.

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS, BURGLARS, AND OTHER CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF—TWO YOUTHS SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT EACH.

The following cases were disposed of in General Sessions yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve:

On the 6th inst. two men visited the store of the Messrs. Bacus, No. 763 Broadway, and asked to see some sealskin sacks. While one of the pretended purchasers tried to engage the attention of the salesman the other secreted under his coat a sack valued at $150. The theft, however, was discovered, and the thieves handed over to the Police, to whom they gave the names of Joseph Warren and Joseph Allaire. On being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions yesterday, Warren pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year in State Prison.

Michael Donnelly, aged seventeen, was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to four years in State Prison. William Walsh, another youth, who stole a valuable breast-pin and two silk handkerchiefs from Rudolph De Wardener, No. 4 West Twenty-seventh street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

On New Year's Day Police Officer David Martin, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, was riding up town on the rear platform of a Third avenue car. When near Thirty-second street he felt that his pocket was being picked by a young man who stood near him, and whom he had noticed pass something to an accomplice. Martin immediately arrested the two men and found that his pocket had been picked of $35 by one of the men named George Falk, who had passed it to his confederate, John Connors. On being called up for trial Falk pleaded guilty, but Connors protested his innocence, and was remanded. Falk was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

George Simonson and Albert Block were tried for an attempted burglary on the premises of John T. Ryan, No. 640 Eighth avenue, on the night of Nov. 16. Block was positively identified by a witness as one of the burglars, but John Moyer and James Marchmont, of the Salem Dormitory, Delancey street, swore that on the night of the attempted burglary they saw him asleep in the dormitory, and he was acquitted. Simonson was convicted and sentenced to four years in State Prison.

On the night of the 4th inst., as Theis N. Meyer, of No. 207 Avenue A, was walking on Twenty-third street, near First avenue, he met three youths whom he asked about the running of the street cars. While engaged in conversation with one of them named James Henshaw the other two seized him from behind and held him as in a vise while Henshaw forcibly robbed him of his gold chain and locket, a gold ring, and $25 in money. One of the ruffians struck him on the head with some instrument, inflicting a serious wound, while another felled him to the ground, and all ran off. James Henshaw, Timothy O'Connor, and William Gorman were subsequently arrested, and identified by Mr. Meyer as his assailants. Henshaw, aged seventeen, was convicted before Judge Gildersleeve on Thursday and remanded for sentence. Timothy O'Connor, aged twenty-two, was tried yesterday and attempted to prove an alibi by some members of the "Florence Club," at First avenue and Twenty-first street, of which he was a member. The jury after a short deliberation found O'Connor guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him and Henshaw to twenty years each in State Prison at hard labor.

The following cases were also disposed of in the Court of General Sessions:

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10th inst. as Henry Paris, a stranger in the City, was walking along the Bowery, he was attacked by John Whalen and Samuel G. Cox alias George Pratt, who seized and struck him repeatedly, and then robbed him of $8 in money and a valise containing clothing. Whalen seized him by the arms while Pratt did the stealing. Officer Hickey, of the Seventeenth Precinct, subsequently arrested the thieves in the act of dividing their plunder. The prisoners pleaded guilty to larceny and were sentenced by Judge Sutherland to five years in State Prison.

As Henry Billebaum, a mechanic, living at No. 204 Eldridge street, was going through Delancey street, on the night of Nov. 7, he was attacked and brutally assaulted by two youths, one of whom held his arms tightly pinioned while the other robbed him of his overcoat and silk handkerchief. One of the ruffians, named James Brady, aged nineteen, living at No. 25 Willett street, was subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. Billebaum. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

Another youth, named Francis W. Roden, who attempted to snatch a watch and chain from Emil Borde, No. 244 West Nineteenth street, but only succeeding in securing the nickel chain worth fifty cents, and was arrested immediately after, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months in State Prison.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Thomas Stewart, colored, cook and steward of the British brig Neptune's Car, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon Richard Buckingham, mate of the brig, was again before United States Commissioner Osborn, for examination upon the application for his extradition. The British Consul General, E. M. Archibald, and F. F. Marbury appeared for the British Government, and A. H. Purdy for the defense. Richard Buckingham, the mate, testified that upon Dec. 24, while the ship was at sea, Stewart struck the Captain's dog, when he told him to stop abusing the animal, or he would serve him the same way; he replied that he couldn't do it; the mate said he pushed him away, when he flew at him; then, said the mate, "I caught him by the arms, and the dog caught me by the leg; I let go of one of his arms to knock away the dog, when he took out his sheath-knife and cut me twice on the right arm; I escaped from him; he ran after me and cut me on the left arm and on the head; I was wounded so severely that I have since been unable to work." John Pike, Captain of the Neptune's Car; Henry Breuer, one of the ship's boys, and one of the seamen were examined, and corroborated the above testimony, after which the examination was continued until Monday at 12 M.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY.

The suit of Benjamin Corleans et al. vs. The City, to recover $775 for stationery furnished to the Department of Public Works in 1873, was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday. The defense put in was that the appropriation for the department had been exhausted before the ordering and delivery of the stationery, and that no liability could be incurred by the department under these circumstances. These points were urged by D. J. Dean, who opened the case for the City. John L. Hill, who represented the plaintiffs, claimed that, according to the law, the department could incur no liability after all balance of the appropriation money had been actually expended. This was not shown in the present case. Judge Van Vorst directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs, which they did, assessing the amount due at $906 68.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday heard and decided the appeal taken by the defendants in the suit of Hiram S. Blunt against the City. The plaintiff, it appears, had been one of the attendants in the Supreme Court, but received notice of his removal from Controller Green on Oct. 12, 1871. He continued, however, to act as an attendant under the direction of the Justices of the court. On Jan. 6, 1872, he received another notice from the Controller, informing him of his reinstatement. Blunt served until June 1, 1872. Not receiving any pay for his services between Oct. 12, 1871, and Jan. 6, 1872, and for the month of May, 1872, he brought the present suit. On the part of the City it was claimed that the Controller had the power of removing court attendants under chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870. In regard to Blunt's services during May, 1872, it was urged that he had shown no appointment from the Judges of the Supreme Court for that month. The jury in the Trial Term of the court gave him a verdict for four months' salary, amounting to $400. The General Term affirms this judgment, with the exception of $100 for services during May, 1872, which they overrule.

COURT NOTES.

The assignments of Henry A. Moore to Gershom B. Smith, and of Platt K. Dickinson and Howard C. Dickinson to Franklin H. Carter, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

In the matter of the assignment of Giraud Elsworth and George Standinger to Henry Elsworth, the assignee filed an inventory yesterday, representing the liabilities to be $1,706 83, and the assets $1,136 61.

Satisfaction pieces in twenty-six judgments against the City were registered in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Among them were the judgments for Coroners' fees, the details of which have been heretofore given in THE TIMES.

In the assignment of Diedrich Pottburg and Henry Schroeder to Henry Welsh, the liabilities are set down at $8,346 41, and the assets at $800. The schedule attached to the assignment of August Fick to Henry Welsh represents the liabilities to be $3,871, and the assets $800.

On Thursday last, Nathan Roth entered the store of Eldridge S. Brooks, No. 677 Broadway, and stole a handsome Bible, valued at $32. While being pursued by Officer Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, he dropped the property, but did not succeed in eluding the officer. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, he was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Application was made before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Alvan S. Southworth, Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, for leave to be made a co-defendant in the suit against the company brought by John M. Harlow, the Trustee of the first mortgage bondholders. The matter, after some little discussion, was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The case of Aaron Freeman against the Panama Railroad Company, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit came up on appeal by the defendants, from the decision of Judge Donohue, granting an injunction restraining the company from building and operating vessels between this City, Aspinwall, Panama, and San Francisco. Decision was reserved.

In the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, Ralph H. Catlin, indicted for sending obscene letters through the mail, pleaded guilty. In the case of Elizabeth De Mott, indicted for making and passing counterfeit nickels, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts. Both were remanded for sentence. The jury acquitted James Russell, who was indicted for attempting to pass counterfeit money.

In the case of James Burke, indicted for the killing of Thomas N. Larin, in September, 1874, and subsequently sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for biting off a portion of James McLaughlin's ear, which sentence was subsequently reversed at the General Term of the Supreme Court on application of his counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, Assistant District Attorney Russell in General Sessions yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in the homicide indictment, after finding from an examination of the witnesses that Burke had only acted in self-defense.

SYLVESTER VAN WALKENBERGH'S WILL.

In Hudson, N. Y., Surrogate Esselstyn yesterday rendered his decision establishing the validity of the will of Sylvester Van Walkenbergh, late of New-York, who died at his Summer residence near Chatham, in October. The estate amounts to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, and consists of property in Columbia County and in New-York City. The will gives to Mrs. George Chesterman, a daughter, a legacy of $2,000, and to Mrs. Houseman, another daughter, and wife of Charles H. Houseman, of New-York, the balance of the property. The testator gives as a reason for this unequal distribution that Mrs. Chesterman, who is a daughter by the first wife, is amply provided for by the wealth of her husband, and also, that he acquired most of his property through the assistance of the second wife, who was the mother of Mrs. Houseman. The ground of contest was an alleged informality in the will, and that undue influence was used to induce the testator to make this disposition of his property. On the hearing before the Surrogate, a brother of the testator, ninety-four years of age, was examined as a witness, and testified to having drafted the will at his brother's request. He came from New-Concord, twenty miles away, to give his testimony, which was clear and positive in every particular. The case was argued by Rufus F. Andrews, of New-York, for the proponents of the will, and by Erastus F. Brown for the contestants. It has been a subject of considerable local interest in Columbia County. In admitting the will to probate, Surrogate Esselstyn expressed the opinion that the contestants had failed to establish any fact against the genuineness of the will.

A YOUNG BIGAMIST.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the case of Frederick Wittmer, aged twenty, a German wagon driver, charged with bigamy. The affidavits in the case showed that on March 2, 1873, Wittmer was married to his wife Annie by Rev. Gottfried Scheibel, of No. 76 Essex street. After four months he neglected to support his wife, and she left him to earn her own living. On July 12, 1875, Wittmer was married to Mary McCarty, and kept house with her at No. 100 Mott street. The first Mrs. Wittmer subsequently discovered the second marriage of her husband and had him arrested for bigamy. Wittmer pleaded guilty, and attempted to justify his crime by stating that his first wife had left him. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR, ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The following is the General Term Supreme Court calendar for Saturday. 15th inst.: Nos. 81, 84, 85, 88, 90, 92, 94, 95, 103, 104, 107, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116.

SAD INCIDENTS.

An Indianapolis paper says, that on Sunday evening last, a daughter of Mr. William Loucks, of that city, seventeen years old, was taken ill, and quite early Monday morning she awoke her father and expressed a wish to be taken up in his arms and held to his heart as he used to hold her when a little girl. The father raised his daughter and sat down by the stove, but hardly had he taken his seat before her head dropped upon his shoulder and she was dead.

The Troy *Whig* says that the melancholy spectacle of the funeral of three children of one family at the same hour was witnessed at Hart's Falls Wednesday. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wells died Tuesday night, from malignant diphtheria. The three children died within twenty-four hours, and were all buried in the same grave. The remaining child and Mrs. Wells, who are suffering from the same disease, are better, and hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The city of Cleveland has lost its only titled daughter. The *Herald* of Tuesday contains this announcement: "The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon will be pained to learn that a cable dispatch received in this city on Sunday announces the death of their daughter, Mme. Vilain XIIII., in Brussels, on Sunday morning, Jan. 9. Mr. Gordon and wife sailed from New-York on the 22d of December, reaching Brussels Jan. 2. Our deepest sympathy goes out toward our friends in this their great sorrow, but our feeling to-day is one of gratitude that they were permitted to reach their child in her distant home, and minister to her in her last hours. The death of this estimable lady was not unexpected, since her declining health during the past year has been the occasion of most painful apprehension among her friends. It is but little more than two years since by her marriage to the Viscount Alphonse Vilain XIIII., of Belgium, she took up her permanent residence abroad. Endowed by nature and qualified by rare accomplishment to grace rank, the friends of her youth who saw her go from them a titled bride predicted for her a brilliant future. In sadness will they read to-day the tidings that her brief life has ended in the very morning of its promise. So little while since the bells of St. Peter's rang out their merriest peals for her wedding day, and now, love can give her only tears and requiems."

THE PINNEY FRAUDS.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that Pay Inspector R. C. Spaulding, of the United States Navy, has been placed under arrest by order of the Secretary of the Navy and is now confined upon the Independence, Receiving Ship, at Mare Island Navy-yard. Col. J. S. Cunningham, Pay Director at the Naval Paymaster's Office in San Francisco, received a dispatch addressed to his care from Secretary Robeson, briefly ordering Spaulding to report to the commandant at Mare Island for orders. This dispatch was accompanied by another to Col. Cunningham ordering him to deliver the message to Spaulding in person and to see that he obeyed; the latter dispatch was significant of the fate of Spaulding and was so understood. The *Alta* adds: "There is yet no information to be obtained relative to the case of arrest; but undoubtedly it means that he is to be brought before a court-martial in answer to charges growing out of the Pinney frauds. If a court-martial be detailed, it must be delayed until a number of officers can be sent out from the East. There are at present not a sufficient number of officers on this coast qualified to sit in court in this case. The Pay Inspector ranks with a Commander, and must be tried by his peers. All the officers connected with the recent Naval Court of Inquiry are disqualified by reason of such connection, it being supposed that their minds may be subject to bias. The Pinney frauds continue to cause much trouble to the Navy Department. It is not yet determined officially whether the Government is liable for the payment of the sums which were paid on fraudulent certificates signed by Spaulding. The sums amount to over $1,300,000, and were paid by bankers and merchants of this city. A movement is on foot to memorialize Congress to pass an appropriation to provide for the payment of these claims. Several parties have written to the Navy Department, asking information as to the Government's liability, but the department has thus far declined to commit itself by answering the communication."

SUIT LOST BY JEFF DAVIS.

FAILURE TO REGAIN POSSESSION OF A PORTION OF HIS BROTHER'S ESTATE.

A suit brought by Jefferson Davis occupied the attention of the Chancery Court in Vicksburg, Miss., for some time, and was decided against him by Judge Hill on Saturday, the 8th inst. Davis claimed an interest of $70,000 in a bond of $300,000, executed by the Montgomerys, of Davis' Bend, as purchase money for the two plantations known as the Hurricane and Brierfield. The suit was for the recovery of that portion of the land which represented the purchase money of Brierfield. The opinion of the Chancellor, refusing the relief and dismissing the bill was based on the ground that the complainant was estopped from asserting the claim by reason of having qualified as one of the executors of his brother's will under which the transfer of the property was made. Judge Hill gave the history of the ownership as follows:

"Complainant claims to have been the owner of 'Brierfield' plantation, situated in this county, not as a purchaser, but by possession adverse to his brother, J. E. Davis, originating in an alleged parol gift from him and entry thereunder as long ago as about 1835. J. E. Davis originally entered said plantation from the United States Government, together with a large quantity of land adjoining it, known as 'Hurricane,' and he never conveyed any part of either of said plantations. Complainant claims to have occupied 'Brierfield' until it and 'Hurricane' were taken possession of by the United States Government in 1862 or 1863. In 1865 both 'Hurricane' and 'Brierfield' were turned over by the United States Government to J. E. Davis, it being represented to the Government that he, and not Jefferson Davis, was the owner of it. In 1866 Mr. J. E. Davis sold and by his deed conveyed the whole of said two plantations to Benjamin Montgomery and his two sons, for and at the price of $300,000, taking therefor their bonds secured by mortgage upon the lands. The interest on the bonds was payable annually. The proportionate value of 'Brierfield,' as represented by the bonds given for the purchase price, is claimed to be $70,000. Joe E. Davis died in 1870, leaving his last will and testament, whereby he made these respondents, Mrs. Hamer and J. D. Mitchell, his principal legatees, and also residuary legatees. He specifically willed to the former $100,000, and to the latter $50,000, and to each of the complainants' children $20,000, payable out of the bonds aforesaid, and requiring the interest accruing thereon to be paid proportionally on those legacies. The will empowered the executors, in their discretion, to abate or remit principal interest upon said purchase price, and directed them to deal leniently with the purchasers. The sale was entirely on a credit, and was to parties who were, of late, slaves of J. E. Davis, and I think was for a larger sum than the purchasers could well carry from the resources of the places. The sale was made at a time when Mr. Jefferson Davis was in prison upon a charge of treason, and it is suggested, in argument, that there were prudential reasons why the transactions concerning the lands might not have been made in his name, conceding him to have been the real owner, to-wit: a fear of confiscation. The political disabilities of complainant have not yet been removed, and it is contended, on behalf of respondent, that the same prudential reasons may have operated to induce the testator to will the value of 'Brierfield' to the children of complainant, instead of to him directly."

It is understood that an appeal is to be prosecuted from the decision of the court, and it would therefore, perhaps, be improper to discuss the case more at length now.

THE TROUBLES AT PRINCETON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have published in this morning's TIMES a short account of another of those remarkable speeches of Dr. McCosh to his students. He is of the opinion that his attack on the Greek-letter societies in Princeton will have a historical relation to the future of American colleges similar to that which the battle of Princeton has borne to the United States. Recent graduates of the College of New-Jersey will find great difficulty in discovering any resemblance between George Washington—with or without his hatchet—and Dr. McCosh, at least until there is brought out a more striking harmony between well-known facts and some statements of this new Washington. It may be thought that the rules of propriety would have been more closely observed if this comparison had been made by some one else; but it is possible that the Doctor concluded that unless he drew the comparison himself it would not be drawn at all. To an unprejudiced mind this will seem probable. It was supposed that the imaginations of the students had been sufficiently excited by the Doctor when (in one of his Sunday miscellanies) he drew a parallel between himself and the Apostle Paul; but hereafter we must expect to see Shakespeare, Bacon, Herbert Spencer, or any great man used as a means of illustrating some now hidden virtue in the great intuitionalist. Permit me very humbly to suggest that the Doctor might meditate on his own character in connection with that of the Disciple John with profit, if not with pleasure. I make this proposition the more willingly since the McCosh philosophy is founded on introspection, which, by the way, may account for some of its peculiarities, not to say inconsistencies.

In his latest speech Paul Washington McCosh expresses the hope that he "refers for the last time to the recent action of the Faculty." While one can readily understand his feelings and see how painful such reference must be, yet there seems to be little chance that his hopes will be realized. Possibly this "Greek letter" business and the "Presbyterian sustentation fund" are the constant companions of his thought. Of course, these things are not pleasant topics for public discussion or private meditation; nevertheless, conscientiously deliberated upon in the quietude of his closet, they may, with the blessing of Providence, become the means of great moral improvement. Since he has often—frequently with great emphasis—stated his entire disregard for the opinions of the press, I do not hesitate to speak on this subject; otherwise, tender memories of his extreme altruism would enforce my silence.

Some matters of information, and the sources from which he obtains them, are guarded so securely in the inner consciousness of P. W. McC. that no one is able to wrench out of him anything corroborative of his statements. Of course, I must believe him; but this is an age of skepticism, and many of the New-York Alumni would be glad to know, what "other colleges are following the lead of Princeton, (and which of) their officers are writing (to him) to be firm." All philosophy, other than the intuitional, would have failed to discover that "the Alumni Associations throughout the country have approved the course of the Faculty, excepting the newly-formed one in New-York." Two objections naturally arise in trying to digest this statement: First, the Alumni Associations (so far as heard from) have *not* approved of the action of the Faculty; and, second, that the New-York Association is the oldest, largest, and by far the most influential of all. These objections may seem trifling, but they do have some weight with minds not developed by intuitional speculations. He "stigmatized the attack made upon him in the New-York Association as dastardly, in view of his absence." It is currently believed that there are a few members of the New-York Association who do not stand in such personal dread of Dr. McCosh as to be afraid to say in his presence exactly what they would say in his absence. The New-York graduates are not all frogs, and are (which the Doctor will do well to remember) not under his jurisdiction, and cannot be made victims of that huge joke, "Trial by Faculty." Indeed, should he be invited—which is very doubtful—to any of our meetings, he will find it to his advantage to keep up his old custom of reserving his wrath for the defenseless students.

"Meantime," says P. W. McC., "we wish to be allowed to pursue our course without interference." This frame of mind he holds in common with those parties who call themselves "Legion," in the Scriptures; and, it is to be observed, that the advocates of this principle are not characterized by any remarkable degree of readiness in yielding to the claims of others for the same leniency; and those familiar with the "gentleman from Ireland," will hardly claim that he can be considered in the light of a pleasing or proving exception to the rule. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The next annual meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association will be held in Burlington Feb. 3, 4, and 5.

Frank E. Heath, of Cornell, has been awarded the prize of $200 for the best essay on "Dickens and Thackeray Compared."

Dr. Francis Gardner, for many years head master of the Boston Latin School, died on the 10th inst. He was born in 1812.

A burglar who entered some of the Yale students' rooms recently was sadly disappointed. He could not find anything worth carrying away.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd has been elected Superintendent, and Henry A. Wise Assistant Superintendent, of Public Schools of Baltimore.

Miss Julia J. Thomas, (now Mrs. Irving,) of Cornell, carried off the first prize for Greek examination at the inter-collegiate literary contest held in New-York.

Syracuse University has assets of the value of $642,057, and no liabilities. A further endowment of $200,000 is, however, necessary to meet current expenses.

It has been decided to establish at the University of Cambridge, England, a Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, with a salary of £300 per annum.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held at Boston Jan. 1, it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting of the Institute at Plymouth, N. H., in July, 1876.

In the oratorical contest of the Inter-collegiate Literary Association, which took place on the 5th inst. in this City, the first prize was awarded to Julien M. Elliott, of Hamilton, and the second to D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell.

The Colorado Teachers' Association had a long discussion on the question of excluding the Bible from the public schools, and finally came to the conclusion that our law-makers should not interfere in the matter at all.

The Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The loss is about ten thousand dollars. The institution was conducted by Rev. Dr. Cook, of Massachusetts, and had a large number of students, all colored.

According to a statement made by Mr. E. P. Howe, President of the Yale Boat Club, Yale has withdrawn from the rowing association simply because she "has not found the association favorable to the development of racing according to her ideas."

President Anderson, of Rochester University, recently wrote to John B. Trevor, of New-York, that the University had need of a telescope, suggesting that a good one could be had for $750. Mr. Trevor made inquiry, and he became convinced that the President was entirely mistaken, and so he sent his check for $1,400.

The Russians are about to establish a university in Siberia, which will make the eighth in that Empire. It is to be at Tomsk, and is to have Faculties of law and medicine only. There are but fifty-five medical men in all Siberia, where a population of 6,000,000 souls is spread over a country as large as Europe, and a credit of £40,000 has been granted by the Minister of Finance to aid the new university.

It is proposed by Yale to place a complete set of the works issued by the officers, Alumni, and former members of the college in the Centennial Exhibition, and Yale authors are therefore requested to send copies of their works to B. G. Northrop, New-Haven. Pamphlets, reports, sermons, messages, printed papers, and discourses of every kind, in form suitable for binding, are solicited.

Connecticut is determined to enforce the Compulsory Attendance law. The *Windham County Press* says: "At the commencement of the last school term Officer Carpenter found eight children in a mill who ought not to have been there, and took them to school. Subsequently the officer found that the Superintendent had taken two of the children back into the mill, he having himself rehired them. Last Friday (Dec. 17) the Superintendent was arrested on two complaints for employing children under fourteen years of age who had not attended school according to law. He was found guilty on the two charges, and placed under $600 bonds on each for appearance at the Superior Court."

The messing system has been in successful operation at Richmond College for several years. Two students are appointed by the Faculty to act as Commissaries. It is their duty to buy provisions and to furnish whatever is necessary for the mess. This they are able to do with little or no loss of time from their studies. A dining-room and kitchen are furnished by the Faculty. A lady is employed as housekeeper, who takes charge of the table and cooking arrangements. She presides in the dining-hall, and with the aid of the Commissaries sees that order is preserved and that the servants do their duty. Each member of the mess is required to pay into the common fund $10 per month, and at the end of each month a strict account is rendered and a settlement made by the Commissaries according as the average has exceeded or fallen short of $10. The main feature of the system is that board is furnished at actual cost, and no one makes a percentage. The Messing Club now numbers between fifty and sixty students. Thus far the board has averaged $8 88 per month; this amount includes all expenses, matron's salary, provisions, &c.

President L. Clark Seelye, of the Female College at Northampton, states that the Trustees have thus far made the income derived from the $387,468 gift of Miss Sophia Smith, and the $25,000 contributed by Northampton, cover the buildings and current expenses, so that the original total of $412,468 remains substantially intact, and they now estimate their productive funds and real estate at $525,000. According to the provisions of the will one-half of the Smith funds could be invested in suitable buildings, but it was not considered safe to do this, and in order to secure the institution against the chance of failure, it was determined to erect, as far as possible, all necessary buildings without seriously encroaching upon the original endowment. This has been done. The college has already two commodious dwelling-houses for the accommodation of teachers and students; one large and elegant building, containing social hall, art gallery, laboratory, rooms for lectures, recitations, reading, and cabinets, and the cost of all these buildings and the current expenses thus far have only been $943 79 in excess of the income of the original endowment.

Prof. George J. Luckey, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been investigating the working of industrial schools. He visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Free Academy, and the Stevens Institute, and says in his report to the Committee on Industrial Schools: "I have noted the principal features in the above-named schools, not so much for the purpose of presenting them, or either of them, as models for Pittsburg to copy, as to show that schools of like character and on so large a scale are too costly, and therefore impracticable, to be established at public expense. I doubt whether either of the above-named schools has been placed in its present flourishing condition at an expense much short of three-fourths of a million of dollars. Yet I doubt not that the time will come when just such schools will be (by private gifts supplemented by public aid) established in all the principal manufacturing centres of the country, but until our people are educated to know the worth of scientific and industrial education to the community at large, it would be little less than folly to ask their indorsement of so extensive a scheme of industrial and practical education." He therefore suggests the establishment of a department of industrial education in connection with the City High School. He states that the sale of manufactured articles from the workshops of the Worcester Free Academy, last year, amounted to $20,000, the profits on which equaled the expenses of the year within $3,000.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A VESSEL.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports that the ship Whittier, which arrived there on the 4th inst., from New-York, after a protracted voyage of 288 days, was at one time during the voyage in a very critical position. When fifty-five days out the vessel was found to be on fire in the fore-hold. She was at once steered for Montevideo, and, on arriving at that port, all the general cargo was discharged, when it was found that the vessel's bow, from the deck to a point ten feet below the water-line had been badly burned. The cargo was found to be in a better condition than expected, very little having been destroyed by the fire, and but a small portion damaged by the water used in extinguishing it. The fire is believed to have been caused by the friction of glassware packed in hay.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 N. West con. coup. G. Bds.. 88⅛	100 Erie Railway..s3. 15⅝
5,000 do....b3. 88¼	200 do...u. r. c. 15⅞
10,000 Gt. W. 2d...b3. 56	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 20¾
100 A. & P. Tel....s3. 18½	200 U. Pacific..u. r. c. 71¾
200 West. Union....s3. 75⅜	100 do...u. r. c. 71⅞
200 do. 75⅜	1500 St. Paul...... 39
300 do. 75⅜	600 do. 38⅞
700 do. 75⅛	1100 do. 38⅞
400 do. 75⅝	700 do. 38⅝
300 Pacific Mail.... 37⅝	300 do. 38¾
100 do. 37⅛	200 do. 38⅞
800 do. 37⅛	600 do. 39
200 do...c. 37⅛	1500 St. Paul Pref.... 72⅜
200 do...s3. 37⅜	1900 do. 72¼
300 do....c. 37⅜	500 do. 72½
300 do. 37½	1500 North-western.. 41
300 do...u. r. c. 37½	1000 do. 41⅛
100 Pac.R.of Mo.u. r. 12½	1400 do. 41
400 do...u. r. c. 12¾	500 do....s3. 40⅞
100 do...u. r. c. 12½	900 do. 40¾
300 do...u. r. c. 12	400 do. 40⅞
10 do. 12½	900 do...u. r. c. 40⅞
500 do...u. r. c. 12	500 do....c. 40⅞
100 Mich. Cen.... 58⅝	600 do....b3. 41
225 do. 58¾	100 North-west. Pf.. 59⅝
50 do. 58⅞	100 do. 59¼
200 do. 58¾	200 do. 59⅝
100 do. 59	100 do. 59¼
100 do. 59¼	20 N. Y. C. & H....s3.107¼
100 do. 59¼	35 do. 107
200 do. 59½	50 do. 107⅛
1000 Lake Shore.... 62¾	10 do. 107¼
300 do. 62⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash... 4⅝
3500 do. 63	100 do....s3. 4½
1000 do....c. 63	200 do. 4¾
2800 do. 62⅞	300 do. 4⅞
100 do....s3. 62⅝	600 do. 5
600 do....b3. 62⅞	100 do. 4⅞
300 do...u. r. c. 62⅞	200 do. 4¾
300 do...s3. 62⅝	100 do....s3. 4⅝
300 do...u. r. c. 62⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.... 18½
100 do...u. r. c. 62⅝	300 do. 18⅝
100 do...u. r. 62⅝	500 do. 18¾
300 do. 62⅝	1100 do. 18⅝
300 do...u. r. c. 62⅞	500 do....s3. 18½
700 do...u. r. c. 62¾	500 do. 18½
100 do....b3. 62⅞	900 do. 18⅝
100 do. 62⅝	100 do...u. r. c. 18¼
100 do...s3. 62¾	200 do...u. r. c. 18⅜
100 do. 62¾	200 do...u. r. c. 18⅛
600 do. 62⅞	300 do...u. r. c. 18½
2096 do. 63	400 do. 18½
1000 do. 63⅛	300 do. 18⅝
500 do. 63¼	200 A. & P. Tel. Pf.s3. 4½
500 do. 63⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81...b. c. 121⅛	$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67..... 120
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65.....n.117⅝	10,000 do.....12.120
60,000 do.......117¾	1,000 do....... 119⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65....n.117¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......117½
10,000 do......12.117¾	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.......s20.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B...103	100 U. Pacific.b.c.b3. 71¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. J., Iss. '76......100	400 do. 71
	400 do. 70⅞
1,500 D. of C. 3.65s. 68½	300 Mich. Cen....b. c. 59⅝
3,000 Bur., Ced. R. & M., 1st........ 41	400 do. 59¼
	1300 do. 60
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st x coupon....... 29	1000 do. 59⅞
	300 do. 59¾
5,000 N. J. C. Conv... 106¾	100 do....b3. 59⅝
3,000 L. & W. B. C... 96½	100 do. 60
1,000 M. & St. P. C'd R.F........ 82	200 do. 59⅝
	200 do. 59½
1,000 do....... 82¼	1500 L.S. & M. S.b. c. 63⅛
2,000 do....... 82½	1100 do. 63⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. C...101	1800 do....s3. 63¼
27,000 N. W. C. G. G... 88¼	28 do....opg. 63
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st.107⅛	200 do. 63⅜
3,000 M. & Es. 1st...115⅛	100 do....s3. 63½
1,000 M. & Es. 2d....111	600 do. 63⅝
1,000 M. & Es. C. B..104	200 do....b3. 63⅝
1,000 Mich.So'th.2d.102	100 do....b3. 63⅞
5,500 H.& St. Jo.8s,C. 82½	200 do. 63¾
500 do. 82⅝	2000 do. 63⅝
6,000 D., M. & T. 1st.103	2500 do....s3. 63½
2,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La C. Div....... 98¼	500 do. 63⅝
	500 do....s3. 63¼
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.102⅞	1200 do....s3. 63⅜
1,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 86½	900 do. 63½
5,000 O.& M.Con.S.F. 95	800 do. 63⅝
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 73¾	300 do....s3. 63⅝
15,000 do....... 74	1200 do. 63½
3,000 Union P. 1st..102⅞	400 do. 63⅜
5,000 do....b.c.c.102⅞	1300 do....s3. 63¼
9,000 U. Pac. S. F... 94¾	100 Illinois Cen...b. c. 100¾
3,000 P. R. of Mo.2d. 87	100 C. & P. Gt'd..... 90½
2,000 C.& P. C. & S.F.103⅞	10 do. 90¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 62¼	25 do. 90¾
	300 Chi. & N.W...b. c. 41
5,000 Gt. West. 2d... 55	200 do....b3. 40⅞
10,000 W.U.T.C.,1900 98¼	500 do. 40⅝
2,000 Gs.S.1st,C.on. 62½	200 do. 40¾
4,000 ... Tol. 1st.. 46½	200 C. & N. W. Pf...b.c. 59⅜
10,000 Tol., C. S. & D. 1st........ 53	100 do....c. 59⅝
	600 do. 59
3,000 Erie 3d....... 100	100 do. 58⅞
2,000 A. D. I. Co. 7s..100¾	100 C. of N.J...b.c.s3. 103½
5 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 99⅞	40 do. 103
25 German Am. B'k. 79	20 do....c.104
10 Metropolitan B'k.128	100 C. & R. I.....b.c.106⅛
10 B'k State of N. Y.105	200 do....c.106⅛
25 Phoenix Bank... 96½	700 do. 106⅛
10 St. Nicholas B'k.101¾	500 do. 106⅜
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 18¼	200 do. 106¼
800 W. U. Tel...b. c. 75¾	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 38⅞
200 do....c. 75⅞	3500 do. 39
100 do. 76	200 do. 39⅛
300 do. 76	100 do. 39¼
1750 do. 75⅞	500 do....b3. 39⅜
800 do. 75¾	1100 do. 39¼
200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 37⅛	600 do. 39⅛
300 do. 37⅛	750 C. M. &S.P.Pf.b.c. 72⅛
200 do. 37⅝	100 do....b60. 72½
100 do....b4. 37⅛	100 do. 72⅝
600 do. 37⅜	500 do. 72¼
1800 do. 37⅜	700 T., W. & W...b.c. 4⅞
2000 do. 37⅜	200 do. 4¾
100 Quick. M. Co..... 18	1400 St.L.,I.M.&S.b.c. 16
100 Quick. Pf..b.c. 24	100 do. 16¼
100 Mar. & p......b.c. 8¾	100 Del., L. & W...b.c. 118¾
100 U. S. Express... 62½	65 do. 119
200 do....b. c. 62½	100 do. 118½
55 do. 62¾	200 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 12
10 American Ex..... 59	100 do...u.r.c. 12
100 N.Y.C.& Hud.b. c.107½	200 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 4½
100 do. 107⅝	100 do. 4¾
45 do. 107⅝	600 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 18¾
16 do. 107¼	200 do....b3. 18⅞
200 Erie.......b. c. e. 15⅞	100 do. 18⅝
100 do. 15⅞	800 do. 18⅝
200 do....s3. 15⅞	1000 do. 18½
300 C., C., C.& I...b.c. 61	300 do....s3. 18⅝
300 Miss..K.&Tex.b.c. 7½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 C., P. & A., old...104	200 N. W. Pref...... 58⅝
500 Quicksilver Pf.... 24	22 Michigan Cent.... 59⅜
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 18¾	100 do....b3. 59⅝
200 do....b3. 19	100 Rock Island.... 106⅛
200 West. Union....s3. 75⅜	50 do. 106¼
2500 Pacific Mail.... 37	200 St. Paul.......... 39
1700 do. 36⅞	300 do. 38⅞
200 do. 37	300 do. 38¾
100 Erie Railway..... 15¾	300 do. 38⅞
200 Lake Shore....s3. 63⅝	200 do. 38⅞
200 do. 63¼	1200 do. 38⅞
500 do. 63⅛	100 do. 38¾
500 do. 63⅜	300 do. 38¾
200 do. 63⅝	100 do....b3. 38⅞
500 do. 63½	400 do. 38¾
200 do. 63⅜	120 St. Paul Pref... 72⅛
300 do. 63¼	200 do. 72¼
100 do. 63½	50 Tol. & Wab...... 5
200 do....b3. 63⅜	300 do....s3. 4½
1400 North-western.. 40½	700 Ohio & Miss..b3. 18¾
200 do. 40⅜	200 do. 18¼
300 do....b3. 40½	400 do. 18⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.......121	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.......120¼
7,950 U.S.5-20 R.,'67.120½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B....103	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 59½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.104½	100 do....b3. 59¾
3,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. B. 93¾	400 do. 59⅞
5,000 do. 93⅞	700 do. 60
1,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 96½	300 do. 60⅛
5,000 M. & St.P. 1st, LaC. Div..... 98¼	200 do. 60¼
	300 do. 60⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div..... 87½	300 do....b3. 60½
	100 do. 60⅜
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 82¼	600 do. 60⅜
5,000 Mor. & Es.1st.116	100 do. 60⅞
5,000 G. W. 1st, '88. 85	300 do. 61
1,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 97¾	500 do. 60⅞
5,000 do. 98	100 L.S. & M. S...b.c.c. 63½
3,000 Pac.of Mo.1st, b. c.......... 89	100 do....b10. 63⅝
	200 do. 63⅞
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102¼	1200 do. 63¾
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.114	1100 do. 63⅞
5,000 O. & M. C.S, F. 95	500 do....s4. 63¾
1,000 Alb.& Sus.1st.113½	100 do....b3. 64
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.115½	1100 do....b3. 63⅞
1,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 47	200 do. 63⅞
500 West.U.Tel.b.c.b3 75⅞	200 do. 63¾
200 do.....s3. 75⅜	1400 do....s3. 63⅝
300 do. 75¾	100 T.,W.& W.b.c.b3. 4¾
200 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 37	100 do. 4⅞
300 do. 37⅛	100 do....b3. 4⅞
1000 do. 37¼	15 P., Ft. W. & C. G.100½
100 American Ex.... 59	500 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 39
50 do. 58⅞	200 do. 39⅛
100 Union Pac...b.c.c. 71⅝	120 do. 39
200 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 40⅝	1000 do. 39¼
200 do....s3. 40⅝	700 do. 39¼
500 do....b3. 40⅝	800 do. 39½
200 do. 40⅝	500 do....b3. 39⅜
500 do....b3. 40⅝	300 do. 39⅜
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57⅞	300 C.,M.&S.P.Pf..b.c. 72½
100 do. 58⅛	100 do. 72¾
100 do. 58⅜	600 do. 73
200 do. 59⅛	100 do. 72⅞
100 O. & M. Pf...b.c. 35	200 do....b3. 73
130 do. 36	100 do....b3. 72⅞
100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3. 20½	40 D., L. & W...b.c. 118⅞
100 H. & St Jo.Pf.b.c. 28¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 18½
100 St.L.,I.M.&S.b.c.s3 16¼	500 do. 18⅜
100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 4	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Regs'd 6s, '81.121	200 Lake Shore....s3. 63¾
2,000 H.&St. J. 8s,C. 82⅞	200 do....b3. 63⅞
8,000 do....b3. 83	900 do. 63⅞
10,000 CanadaS.C.on. 62⅝	1800 do. 64
240 West. Union.... 75⅝	1400 do....b3. 64⅛
300 do....b3. 75⅞	300 do....s3. 64⅛
200 do....b3. 75⅞	1000 do....s3. 64⅛
200 do. 75¾	2800 do. 64¼
100 do. 75⅞	20 do....s3. 64¼
100 Pacific Mail...c. 37¼	900 do. 64⅛
400 do. 37⅜	100 Union Pacific.... 71¼
2000 do. 37½	100 do. 71
300 do....s3. 37½	300 North-western.. 40½
1500 do. 37⅜	200 do. 40¾
330 N. Y. C. & Hud...107⅞	100 do....s3. 40⅝
200 do. 107⅝	100 do. 40½
200 do. 107¾	100 do. 40½
200 do. 108	900 do. 40⅝
1000 Erie Railway.... 16	100 Rock Island.... 106⅛
300 do....b3. 16⅛	100 do. 106¼
200 Mich. Cent.... 60¾	1200 St. Paul....... 39⅛
400 do. 60⅞	600 do. 39¼
100 do. 61	400 do....b3. 39⅜
300 do. 61⅛	100 do. 39⅜
200 do. 61⅜	200 do. 39⅜
520 do. 61½	300 do. 39½
200 do. 61⅝	800 do. 39⅜
100 do. 61¾	500 do. 39⅜
200 do. 61	400 do....b3. 39⅜
150 do. 60¾	600 do....b3. 39¼
100 do....b10. 61	200 do. 39⅜
200 do. 60⅞	20 do. 39½
200 do. 61	200 do. 39¼
300 do. 61¼	1000 do. 39⅜
200 do....s3. 61	200 St. Paul Pref.... 72½
500 Ohio & Miss..b3. 18⅜	100 do....b3. 72⅞
500 do. 18½	300 do. 72¾
200 do. 18⅝	200 do. 72½
500 do. 18¼	120 N. J. Cen........ 104
100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.s3. 28½	200 Toledo & Wab.s3. 4½
300 C., C. & I. C. ... 4⅛	50 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 5
50 Reno 2d, Pref....104	

FRIDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

There was a large increase in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, attended with a further improvement in prices, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 2⅞ ₩ cent. The greatest advance was in some of the speculative shares, although the investment stocks were all strong and higher. The quotations in many instances were the highest of the year, and at intervals the dealings were attended with considerable animation. The increasing ease of the money market is exerting a favorable influence on the Stock Exchange, both for speculative and investment securities. The advance to-day induced some realization of profits, and at the close the market experienced a slight reaction, so incidental to a bull speculation. The transactions reached a total of 176,000, the dealings being well distributed. Michigan Central advanced from 58⅝ to 61½, closing at 61. Lake Shore, during the first half hour of business, sold at 62⅝@63, but late in the afternoon reached 64⅛@64¼, which were the closing figures. North-western common advanced to 41⅛ and the preferred to 59⅝, with a subsequent decline of about one per cent. The St. Paul shares advanced to 39¾ for the common and to 73 for the preferred, the reaction in the final dealings being ⅜@½ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi rose to 18⅞, Erie to 16, Toledo and Wabash to 5, and Iron Mountain to 16½. Missouri Pacific sold at 12½@12¾ at the opening, but closed at 11½ to 11¾. Union Pacific advanced to 71⅞ at the opening, but afterward sold at 70½@71¼. Pacific Mail, after selling down to 36⅞, became firm, and advanced to 37½. Western Union rose to 76, and closed at 75⅝. Ohio and Mississippi Preferred advanced to 36. Among investment shares, New-York Central rose to 108, Rock Island to 106⅛, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118¾, New-Jersey Central to 104, and Illinois Central to 100¾.

Messrs. Dickinson & Co., a prominent brokers firm, failed to-day. The firm, it is understood, have been operating for themselves and their customers on the "bear" side of the market both here and at San Francisco, and have suffered heavily by the upward movement in prices. A large amount of stock was bought in "under the rule" at the Stock Exchange for their account, and some contracts were settled outside of the board.

The money market was easier than on any previous day of the week and nearly all the business in call loans was at 5@6 per cent. The offerings of capital are steadily increasing and it is now confidently believed that an easy working of the market is assured. In this connection it is important that the banks, which for several weeks have obtained legal interest from call borrowers, were offering round amounts at 6 and even 5 per cent. Discounts are unchanged. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet condition of affairs at London, the market for securities, however, being firm at a slight advance. Consols closed at 94 for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account, old 1865s at 105, 1867s at 108⅛, 1867s at 106¼@106½, and new 5s at 104¼@104½. Erie rose to 14½. The demand for sterling was larger than for some days past, and the market was strong in tone. The leading drawers advanced their rates to $4 85 for sixty days and $4 89 for demand, with actual business at $4 84@$4 84½ and $4 88@$4 88½. The supply of bills in the market has been much reduced of late, partly by the demand from bankers for remittances on account of January interest, and against importations of United States bonds from abroad. Gold opened quiet at 112½@112⅝, but the advance in sterling imparted firmness to the market, and the price afterward moved up to 113, closing transactions being at the highest point. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 ₩ cent. interest for carrying to flat.

Government bonds were strong and higher, the advance ranging from ¼@½ ₩ cent. The transactions were principally over the counter, owing to the difficulty in obtaining round amounts at the boards. Railroad bonds were generally higher, some issues showing an advance of ½@1 ₩ cent. The investment inquiry continues active, while many of the high-priced issues are in scant supply and advance on purchases of comparatively small amounts. State bonds were dull and devoid of feature.

The imports of dry goods into the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,617,478, and the amount marketed $2,343,557. The total imports of dry goods at the port for the week were $3,959,087, and the total amount marketed $3,766,125.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,064,126 87
Gold payments	399,214 22
Gold balance	44,442,203 77
Currency receipts	1,237,649 17
Currency payments	1,121,799 00
Currency balance	35,429,947 19
Customs	152,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	112⅝	113
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116¾	117
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	119⅞	120
Bills on London	$4 84 $4 84¼	@$4 84½
New-York Central	107	108
Rock Island	106¼	106¼
Pacific Mail	37½	37⅜
St. Paul	38½	39⅜
St. Paul Preferred	71⅞	72½
Lake Shore	62⅝	64⅛
North-western	41	40⅜
North-western Preferred	59¼	58¾
Western Union	75¾	75⅝
Union Pacific	71½	71
Wabash	4½	4½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	118¼	118½
New-Jersey Central	103½	104
Panama	133	133
Erie	15⅝	15⅞
Ohio	18⅜	18¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4⅛
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108	107¼	1,350
Erie	16	15⅝	2,700
Lake Shore	64¼	62⅝	53,316
Wabash	5	4⅜	3,550
North-western	41⅛	40¼	15,600
North-western Preferred	59⅝	56⅝	2,400
Rock Island	106⅛	106⅛	1,650
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¾	38⅝	26,340
Milwaukee and St Paul Pref.	73	72⅛	7,970
Pittsburg	90¼	90¼	185
Del., Lack. and Western	118¾	118½	305
New-Jersey Central	104	104	260
Michigan Central	61½	58⅝	12,810
Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100
Union Pacific	71⅞	70½	1,500
C., C., C. and I	61	61	200
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅛	4	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¾	20½	300
Han. and St. Joseph Pref	28¾	28½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	18⅞	18¼	11,200
Ohio and Mississippi Pref	37	36	230
Missouri Pacific	12¾	11¾	1,700
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	4¾	4½	500
Western Union	76	75½	9,350
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19¼	18½	500
Pacific Mail	37⅝	36⅞	18,700
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Quicksilver Preferred	24	24	300
Iron Mountain	16¼	16	1,600
Kansas and Texas	7½	7½	300
American Mer. Union Ex	59	59	150
United States Express	62½	62½	255
Mariposa Land and Mining	8¾	8¾	100
Total sales			176,057

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123	123¼
United States 6s, '81, registered	120⅛	120⅜
United States 6s, '81, coupons	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	116¾	117
United States 5-20s, '65, new reg	117⅜	118
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons, new	117⅞	118
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	120	120⅛
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	120	120⅛
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	120½	121½
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	121½	122
United States 10 40s, registered	117⅝	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	118½	118¾
United States 5s, '81, registered	117	117¼
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117	117¼

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $190,000 for interest, and $112,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$35,003,000
Gold balances	1,181,006
Currency balances	1,339,723

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$65,511,339
Currency balances	3,339,989
Gold exchanges	4,873,085
Gold balances	444,718

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 26	H. & St. Jo., due '76.100
Alabama 5s, '86..... 26	H. & St. Jo., due '86.102
Alabama 8s, '86..... 25½	H. & St. Jo., due '87.102
Alabama 8s, '88..... 26	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.104
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 38	N.Y.6sGold L'n 1891.120
Ark.7s,L.R.& F.S.is. 11¼	N. C. 6s April & Oct. 17
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 11¼	N.C.N.C.R., J. & J. 53
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O. 11¼	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap.&Oc. 53
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv. 11¼	N.C.N.C.R.coff J.&J. 36
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 11¼	N.C.N.C.R.coffA&O. 36
Connecticut 6s......106	N.C.Fund'gAct 1866. 8
Georgia 6s.......... 92½	N.C.Fund'gAct 1868. 8
Georgia 7s, new bs..100⅝	N.C.newbonds,J.&J. 8
Georgia 7s, Ind..... 99½	N.C.newbonds,A&O. 7
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 99¾	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1. 3
Indiana 5s.........100¼	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2. 2¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100¼	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3. 2¾
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.100¼	Ohio 6s 1881........105
Illinois War Loan..100¼	Ohio 6s 1886........109
Kentucky 6s.......100½	Rhode Island 6s.....109
Louisiana 6s........ 40	South Carolina 6s.... 34⅛
La. 6s, new bonds.... 40	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 34⅛
La. 6s, new, Fl'g Dbt. 40½	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 34⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 40½	S.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 34
La. 6s, Levee bds... 40⅞	S. C. L. C. 1889 J. & J. 34
La. 8s, Levee bds... 25	S.C.L.C. 1889 A. & O. 34
La. 8s. Lev. bs. of '75. 40⅝	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 35
Louisiana 8s of 1910. 10½	S. C. non-fund. bs... 4¾
Michigan 6s, '78-9...103	Tennessee 6s old..... 44½
Michigan 6s, '83.....105	Tenn. 6s new bds.... 42½
Michigan 7s, '90.....110	Tenn. 6s new series. 42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100	Texas 10s of 1876....102
Mo. 6s, due in '77....100	Virginia 6s old...... 37
Mo. 6s, due in '78....100	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866. 38
Mo. 6s, due in '79....100	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867. 38
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101	Virginia 6s c. bds.... 75
Fund'g bs., due '94-5.103½	Virginia 6s ex mat.c. 68
Lg.bs.,due'81 to'91 in.102¾	Virginia 6s c.2d ser.. 46
Asy.or Univ.,due '92.103¼	Dis.of Col. 3.65s 1924. 68¼

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb.& Susq. 2d bds...107	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.104
Bost., H. & E. G'd.. 18	Clev.,P.& Ash.o.bds.102
B.,C.R.&M.1st 7s, G. 41	Clev.,P.& Ash.n.bds.103
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 32¼	Det., M. & Tol. bds.103
Chicago & Alton 1st.111½	Buff. & Erie n. bds.103
Chi. & Alt. Income.104	Buff. & St. L. 7s.....100
La. & Mo. 1st G'd... 96	Lake Sh. div. bds...103
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.100	Lake Sh. Con. R. 1st.104
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.108	Lake Sh. Con. R. 2d. 95
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,'95 101	Mar. & Cin. 1st......110
Cen. of N.J. 1st, new.114⅝	Mich. C. Con.7s, 1902.101⅞
Cen. of N. J. 1st Con.108¼	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.113¾
Cen. of N. J. Conv..106¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....102¾
L. & W. B'e Con. G'd. 95½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....101¾
Am.Dock&Imp.bds.100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.101½
M.& St.P.1st 8s,P.D.115	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10P.D. 98	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.119
M.& S.P.1st7s.$gRD. 90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.115
M.&S.P1st 7s,£gRD. 92	Hud.R. 7s 2d S.F.,'85.112½
M.& St.P.1st,L.C. D. 98	Harlem 1st 7s, C.....115
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 87	North Missouri 1st.. 86½
M. & St.P.1st,I. & D. 82	Ohio & M. Con. S.F. 94⅞
M.& St.P.1st, H.& D. 81½	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 93½
M.&St.P.1st, C. & M 92	Ohio & M. 2d Con.... 74
M. & St. P. C. S. F.. 82⅜	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..104¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F...105	Cen. Pac. San Joa. br. 93⅝
Chi. & N.W.Int. bds.101	Cen. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.'91¾
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.101	Cen. P. Land Gr. bds. 96
Chi.& N.W.Ext. bds. 94½	West'n Pacific bds... 96¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st....107	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....102⅞
Chi. & N.W. C.G.bs. 88⅛	Un. Pac. L'd Gts. 7s.101
Chi. & N.W.R.G. bs. 87	Union Pacific S. F... 94½
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s.... 85½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 88½
Galena & Chi. Ext..107½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.114½
Peninsula 1st Conv..101	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.2d.106½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 96½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.3d.102
Winona & St. P. 1st. 80	Cleve. & P. 4th, S. F.100½
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.106¾	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 46
Morris & Essex 1st..115⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 97¼
Mor. & Es. bds.,1900.101	St. L. & Iron M. 2d... 60
Morris & Es. Const.104	Alt. & T. H. 1st......107½
Mor. & Es.7s of 1871.107	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 86
Mor. & Es. 1st C.G.106	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 68½
Erie 1st Ext.........106	Tol. P. & W., E. D.. 80½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....104	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.... 83½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883...... 98½	Tol. & W. 2d......... 54½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 98½	Tol. & W. Cons. C... 32½
Long Dock Bonds...102½	Han. & Naples 1st.. 33
Buf.N.Y.& E.1st.'77. 85	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 84½
Han.& St.J.8s, Conv. 82⅜	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 54½
Cedar F.& Minn.1st. 82	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90 46½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 26	Laf., B. & M.1st.,.... 64½
Ind., B. & W. 2d..... 10	Han. & C. Mo. 1st.... 75
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d...102	W. U. bs., 1900, C.... 98¼
M. So.,N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.106¾	W. U. bs., 1900, R.... 98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106½	

And the following for City bank shares:

America.............149	Germania............109
American Exchange.114	Importers'&Traders'190
Butchers' & Drovers'125	Merchants'.........118
Central National.... 99½	Metropolitan.......127
Chatham.............136	Nassau..............103
City.................300	New-York............128
Commerce............117	Ninth National...... 80
Corn Exchange.......133	North America....... 98
Fourth National..... 92¼	Phenix.............. 96
Fulton...............150	Republic............ 89
Gallatin National....125	St. Nicholas........101
German-American.... 77	State of New-York..105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	103
City 6s, new	106⅝	106¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136¼	136⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	54½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51½	51⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	37¼	37⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103¼	103½

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The *Daily Bulletin* furnishes the following statements of the latest reported railroad earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING DECEMBER.

	1875.	1874.
At. and Pac. and leased lines.	*$359,560	$357,453
Central Pacific	1,279,000	1,370,334
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	747,000	622,283
Canada Southern	126,554	98,176
Cin., Lafayette and Chicago	*38,940	42,300
Denver and Rio Grande	37,321	30,186
Illinois Central	682,098	680,435
Ind., Bloom. and Western	134,069	114,075
Kansas Pacific	290,279	233,401
Keokuk and Des Moines	50,164	67,723
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	303,068	252,705
Ohio and Miss. (main line)	307,318	303,293
Ohio and Miss. (Sprid'd div.)	34,175	....
St. Louis, Kansas City and No.	265,536	248,543
St. L., Iron Mountain and So.	461,400	404,219
St. Louis and South-eastern	88,750	102,912
St. Louis, Alton and T. H. } Bellville Branches }	52,047	52,812
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	113,762	68,995
Total	$5,407,041	$5,019,845
Increase, 1875	387,196	

* Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR YEAR.

	1875.	1874.
Atl. & Pac. and leased lines	*$4,334,778	$4,945,828
Central Pacific	16,970,018	14,522,814
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	401,749	453,718
Canada Southern	1,243,076	......
Illinois Central	7,892,901	7,900,720
Ind., Bloom. & Western	1,300,640	1,625,354
Kansas Pacific	3,297,331	3,272,597
Keokuk & Des Moines	792,082	706,185
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,940,297	4,145,217
Ohio & Mississippi	3,207,948	3,582,219
St. Louis, Kansas City & No.	2,636,707	2,537,604
St. Louis, Iron M. & Southern	3,770,998	3,244,071
St. Louis & South-eastern	1,001,911	1,258,748
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Belleville branches	560,700	559,346
Total (omitting Canada S.)	$50,351,036	$47,804,421
Increase, 1875	2,546,615	

* Fourth week December, estimated.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the November earnings, which have been made public since our last compilation:

	1875.	1874.
Atlantic and Great Western	$381,135	$368,060
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fé	178,953	116,378
Burl., Cedar Rapids and Min.	127,879	101,187
Houston and Texas Central	412,644	329,516
Georgia	156,599	142,801
Michigan Central	587,269	652,406
Mobile and Ohio	255,394	287,845
Philadelphia and Erie	275,737	300,859
Rockford, R. I. and St. Louis	55,838	74,783
St. Paul and Sioux City, &c.	118,775	68,167
Toronto, Gray and Bruce	33,653	51,638
Total eleven roads	$2,583,876	$2,473,640
Total eighteen roads previously reported	8,141,111	7,312,903
Total twenty-nine roads for November	$10,824,987	$9,786,543
Cairo and St. Louis	28,268	......
Louisville, Cin. and Lex'ton	109,703	......
Louisville, Paducah and S.W.	43,433	......
Grand total, Nov., 1875	$10,926,391	

The forty-fifth semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company is a very gratifying exhibit. The cash capital is $3,000,000; reserved for reinsurance, $1,899,192 32; reserved for unpaid losses and dividends, $248,106 80, and net surplus, $899,722 62, making the total assets $6,047,021 74, against liabilities of $248,106 80. The company has declared a dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 17. The figures of the statement speak for themselves, and show the admirable manner in which the affairs of the company are managed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	276	Hides, bdls	15
Cotton, bales	3,547	Leather, sides	10,941
Copper, bbls	32	Oil-cake, pks	2,025
B. E. Peas, bags	110	Pork, pks	575
Dried Fruits, pks	4	Beef, pks	261
Eggs, bbls	1,285	Lard, tcs	978
Flour, bbls	11,162	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	72,600	Cut Meats, pks	1,348
Corn, bushels	51,620	Dressed Hogs, No	1,075
Oats, bushels	8,972	Butter, pks	3,019
Barley, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pks	323
Peas, bushels	1,600	Pea-nuts, bags	656
Rye, bushels	484	Starch, pks	950
Meal, bags	1,015	Tow, bales	44
Grass seed, bags	725	Tobacco, hhds	173
Flax-seed, bbls	12	Tobacco, pks	499
Grease, pks	50	Whisky, bbls	162
Hops, bales	357	Wool, bales	3
Hides, No	230		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Some increase of demand has been noted for seasonable styles of work. Mail orders have also been reported as somewhat more satisfactory. The dealings, however, have not yet been of much magnitude, in the aggregate. Prices have not varied essentially. Finishing goods have been attracting rather more attention.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request, and values have been fairly supported.

COFFEE—Rio quoted ¼c. ₩ ℔. higher on other than Ordinary, with a good demand; sales, 2,165 bags by the Chowan, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds quiet and unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in fair demand and generally quoted firm in price.

CORDAGE—Has been without important change as to demand or values. Trade has been mostly in small job lots within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in for early delivery, and has been quoted ⅛c. ₩ ℔. lower....Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling, 12 5-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 625 bales, (of which 100 bales were on last evening,) including 355 bales to shippers, and 270 bales to spinners....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, but at easier prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bales, (of which 1,200 bales were on last evening, and 20,800 bales to-day, with 1,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; February, 13 3-32c.; March, 13 11-32c.; April, 13 9-16c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 14c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14¼c.@14 5-16c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₩ ℔.; closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,547 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 22,983 bales, against 24,533 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 100,183 bales, against 139,686 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,640,406 bales, against 2,301,165 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 78,813 bales; to the Continent, 19,851 bales; stock in New-York, 146,319 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 818,001 bales....The week's exports hence have been 13,369 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—More inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, which have been generally held with more confidence. Dyewoods have been in light request generally. Logwood quoted as favoring buyers, under free offerings. Other kinds about steady.

EARTHENWARE—Is attracting more attention on a steady basis as to values.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in more demand and held with firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request, in most instances, and quoted weak as to price. Best Superfine scarce and held much above the views of buyers. Desirable lines of shipping Extras also scarce and held with confidence. Minnesota Extras less freely dealt in. Trade and family Extras quiet. The better qualities of No. 2 wanted in job lots at steady rates. Market otherwise about as last quoted. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 85, chiefly at $5 25@$5 65; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$4 10, mostly $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 35 for poor; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at much higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,500 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. very good Extra State, for next week's delivery, at $5 25 ₩ bbl....Southern Flour quiet but about steady, sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been offered less urgently and reported steady, but not in much demand. We quote at from $4 10@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 330 bbls., chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been inactive and generally weak in price. We quote at from $3@$3 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3@$4 40 for White do.; $3@$3 40 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $3 75 for Brandywine, delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls....Corn-meal (in bags) has been dull at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice. ₩ 100 ℔. Buck-wheat Flour inactive within the range of $1 90@$2 30 for State and Pennsylvania, ₩ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—A rather better inquiry has been noted at steadier prices, with sales of 2,000 bxs. of layer Raisins at $2 65; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 90@$3 05; 400 bbls. Currants, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 2,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; 300 cans Sardines at 13½c.@13¾c. for quarter bxs., and 20½c.@21½c. for half bxs.; 120 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5⅝c.@5⅞c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted quite strong as to prices especially for good to strictly choice qualities, which have been offered with reserve, and most sought after, in good part for milling purposes. Low grades attracted little attention. Winter Wheat also very firm, and best samples of Red and Amber wanted for export and milling. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,500 bushels at $1 36 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, mostly for milling; $1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, and $1 25 for do., afloat, for export; $1 25 for choice old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 12 (reported) for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 06½@$1 07 for about fair No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 02½ for No. 4 New-York (car lots;) $1 30 for prime Red Western in store, partly for shipment to the Continent; $1 37@$1 40 for White Canada, in bond, (8,000 bushels;) $1 37@$1 40 for Canada Spring, in bond, (6,600 bushels) also for export. The choice Amber Michigan mentioned in our last was for local milling purposes....Corn declined ½c.@1c. a bushel, on more urgent offerings, and a moderately active business, in good part in old Mixed Western, in store, for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, the latter an extreme, closing at 65½c. for prime; 64½c.@65½c. for new Low Mixed, closing at 65c. for prime; 57c.@57½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 54c.@56c. for unmerchantable; 66c. for new Yellow Western; 71½c. for 72c. (nominally) for old Yellow Western; 71½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 70c.@70½c. for do.; in store; 66c.@66½c. for new Yellow Southern. Included in the sales were 48,000 bushels old Mixed Western, in store, for export, of which were 32,000 bushels at 70c. and 16,000 bushels at 70½c. ₩ bushel....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat without further movement of importance....Barley lower and irregular on a restricted business; sales, 6,000 bushels Bay at $1 24, and 20,000 bushels do., at $1 20, the latter the latest sales, and 500 bushels four-rowed State at $1 15....Oats have been in moderate request on a steady basis as to values, with sales reported of 29,000 bushels, at 47c. for No. 2 Chicago; 48c.@50c. for White Western; 48½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45½c. for No. 3 New-York; 47c. for Black State; and 50c.@51½c. for White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed, without important alteration....Clover-seed very firm for prime to choice, with good demand for export, and reported sales of 265 bags State on private terms—quoted as within the range of 13⅝c.@13⅞c. for prime to strictly choice; 600 bags Western, (part to arrive;) 150 bags Canada, and 125 bags Pennsylvania and Jersey, on private terms; and rumored 500 bags Pennsylvania and Jersey, without reliable particulars. Prime to choice Western quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; choice Pennsylvania at 13¼c. ₩ ℔....Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales were made of 7,500 bags at $2 01¼, gold, usual time, at which rate 14,000 bags by the P. J. Carlton were sold yesterday, our report of which sale was crowded out (with other items) to-day....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 37,565 bbls. Flour, 804,548 bushels Wheat, 406,138 bushels Corn, 55,695 bushels Peas, and 8,000 bushels Oats.

HARDWARE—Has been held generally with firmness, though thus far trade has been without notable animation.

HEMP—Quiet but steady. Of Jute Butts further sales of 1,000 bales were reported, to arrive, February and March shipments, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at about former figures. Sales, 1,700 Rio Grande, 21 ℔. average, $19, gold, four months; 710 Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔., to arrive, $22 50, gold, less 90 days' interest; 470 Central American, 350 green-salted California, 2,450 Central American, 400 Belise, 592 Vera Cruz, and 2,050 Bogota, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after and quoted firm. We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at 1..c.@18c.;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c. Of the week's exports, a considerable portion was of through freight....The receipts for the week were 3,479 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 48,179 bales, against 36,013 bales same period in 1874; export clearances for the week, 2,036 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 22,589 bales, against 13,612 bales same period in 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been firm and in good demand, closing at $1 70 ₩ thousand; sales, 600,000....Eastern Spruce Lumber has been in limited request at $12@$14 for random cargoes; sales, 250,000 feet....Market otherwise without important movement; quotations essentially unchanged....Rockland Lime, $1@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

LEATHER—A moderate active movement has been reported in this line, with, however, a weaker range of values in some instances, though for the more desirable qualities of stock holders have been claiming full rates. The export business in Sole has been favored by a material reduction in rates on ocean freights, especially by steam, for Liverpool....The week's receipts have been 77,106 Hides and 1,558 bales do.; exports, 24,400 sides, including 13,700 sides to England and 10,700 sides to the Continent.... We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 23c. for California, and 22c.@23c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 25c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@26c. for California; Heavy, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 21c.@23½c.; poor do., 16c.@19c. ₩ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 34c.@38c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@34c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@34c....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ₩ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been in more demand, with sales of 90,000 ℔. Ingot at 23⅛c.@23¼c. ₩ ℔....Iron has been in somewhat better request since our last, with sales reported of 600 tons Scotch Pig at full rates, and 300 tons No. 1 American Pig-iron at $23. And of Iron Rails, (recently,) 1,000 tons English and 1,000 tons old T on private terms....Lead and Tin in light demand, on the basis of former quotations; sales, 100 tons domestic Lead at $5 90@$6, gold; Domestic Spelter held at $7 60....Zinc inactive at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; prices generally unchanged; of New-Orleans, 210 bbls. good to choice sold at 50c.@60c., and 150 bbls. fancy, to arrive, at 62c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive here within the range of $1 62½@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 ℔. Sales at Wilmington, 2,500 bbls. on private terms....Tar dull at $2 12@$2 37 ₩ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $1 87½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine very quiet, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37½c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm, though quoted firm, have been inactive. Linseed, Lard, Menhaden, Olive, and Cotton seed Oils have been in moderate request within the previous range. Most other kinds without important movement or alteration as to values.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been stiffly held at 8c., (with sales of 1,000 bbls.) in bulk, and 11c.@11⅛c., in shipping order, for early delivery, but has been inactive....Refined quiet, with early delivery quoted at the close 14c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19¼c....Naphtha, 9½c., with sales of 2,500 bbls....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13⅞c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much less active today, yet without important changes as to values. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 300 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75 for uninspected and $21 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $18 ₩ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms. ....And for forward delivery of Western Mess the dealings have been unimportant, with January and February options quoted at $20 90@$21, and March at $21 ₩ bbl. A January contract for 250 bbls. was changed to March at a difference of 10c. ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been less sought after, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c., and Pigs at 9⅝c., for heavy to light. Western Hogs sold at 8¾c., at which one car-load was sold.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at steady prices....Sales have been reported of 34,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, 13 to 11 ℔., at 11½c.@12c.; 65 bxs. do., heavy, at 10¼c.@10½c.; also, sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range....And at the West, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, on private terms, quoted at 7⅜c. ₩ ℔.... Bacon quoted weaker, with City Long Clear at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Western Long Clear at 11c.@11⅛c. Sales have been reported of 20 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅜c.; 40 bxs. City Long and Short Clear at 11⅜c.; 125 bxs. do. at 11½c., for the West Indies. And at the West, 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c....Western Lard has been more actively sought after, and quoted toward the close stronger in price....The demand for early delivery was mainly for shipment, part for the German market....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 900 tcs. prime at 12⅞c., (of which were 500 tcs. for Liverpool,) closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., and 240 tcs. to arrive, on private terms.... And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,500 tcs., January options, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c.; 3,750 tcs., February, at 12 15-16c.@13c., closing at 13c.; 5,000 tcs., March, at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April, at 13 5-16c.; 250 tcs., June, at 13⅝c....And at Chicago, 1,000 tcs. at $12 80 for Liverpool, with freight, by steam, via Philadelphia, at 86c. ₩ 100 ℔....City Lard has been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ₩ ℔....Refined Lard has been in somewhat better request, with sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms—quoted at 13 3-16c.; small lots for the West Indies at 12½c. ....Beef firm, with sales of 250 bbls. at full prices, including 100 bbls. Packet at $16; and 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $31 50....Beef Hams in good demand at very firm rates, quoted at $24@$25 for prime to choice; sales, 150 bbls. on private terms; 75 bbls., to arrive, at $24; and 300 bbls. new Southern, (the first this season,) on private terms, quoted at $22@$22 50....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow less active, with sales of 65,000 ℔. good to prime at 9¼c.@9½c., with choice City held rather higher....Stearine inactive for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13½c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₩ ℔....Of White Grease, 22 tcs. sold at 11½c. ₩ ℔....The exports hence for European ports have been 2,124 pks. Pork, 1,825 pks. Beef, 9,215 pks. Bacon, 6,058 pks. Lard, 17,845 pks. Cheese, and 146 pks. Butter; also 2,037 hhds. Tallow, and 19,504 pks. Oil-cake.

SALT—Has been in comparatively limited demand, and prices have favored buyers, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 45@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@26c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude inactive at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SOAP—Has been more sought after since our last, chiefly in a jobbing way, at steadier prices, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been selling quite moderately, with values ruling about steady, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47c.@47½c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14¾c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@24c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 9c.@11c., gold, ₩ ℔.

STARCH—Has been fairly active and firm, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c. ₩ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been without much animation, but has been held firmly, with Sicily at from $35@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₩ ton, on a light trade.

SUGARS—Raw dull at unchanged quotations; 375 bags St. Domingo and Mexican reported sold at 6⅞c. for the former and 7⅞c. for the latter, chiefly St. Domingo....Refined unaltered.

TEAS—Steady but quiet; sales to-day 900 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been more active at unchanged quotations, with sales reported since our last of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 200 cases common Seed Leaf, 1873, on private terms; 63 cases Ohio, 1873, partly at 12c.; 200 cases common, 1874, part at 7c.@8c.; 50 cases Ohio, 1874, on private terms; 100 cases sundries, at 7c.@12½c.; and 300 bales Havanna, at 88c.@$1 15 ₩ ℔....The week's exports hence have been 981 hhds.

WHISKY—Steady, at $1 11 ₩ gallon; sales 250 bbls.

WOOL—More demand has been noted for supplies, on manufacturing account, on a generally firm basis as to values of desirable lots, which holders have been offering quite moderately....Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 185,000 ℔. domestic Fleece at 35c.@48c.; 161 pks. Scoured at 57c.@60c.; 6 bales Scoured California Pulled at 37c.; 20 bales Nevada at 27c.@29c.; 85 bales domestic Pulled on private terms; 46 bags White and 2,500 ℔. Black Colorado on private terms; 79,000 ℔. Texas at 21c.@24c.; 76 bales and 103,000 ℔. California Fall at 17½c.@23c.; 191 bales and 16,500 ℔. California Spring, part at 20c.@29c.; 2,500 ℔. Washed Rio Grande and 15,000 ℔. Smyrna on private terms; 9 bales Black Pulled and 4,000 ℔. New-Zealand, also, on private terms; and 75,000 Capo, mostly at 36c. ₩ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A steady market has been noted, in most instances, with a fairly active inquiry for room (on berth and charter) for Grain, and a moderate for accommodation for other trade interests. Cotton movement yet slow. Cuban Sugar trade requirements increasing. Deal and Lumber business dull. Coal trade tame....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; and, by steam, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ ℔.; 600 bales do., (reported as of through freight) on private terms; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₩ 60 ℔.; 50 bbls. Apples and 4,500 Staves on private terms; 710 pks. Provisions at 40s. ₩ ton. And, by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) 1,000 tcs. Lard, via Philadelphia, at 86c. ₩ 100 ℔....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ₩ bushel, and 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₩ 60 ℔.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 10¼d. ₩ 60 ℔.; also a British bark, 596 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8¼d. ₩ bushel, and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a bark, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported without reliable particulars; also a Norwegian bark, with Timber, from Doboy, at 25 12s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 660 tons, with about 4,200 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter; and a British bark, 229 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian bark, 330 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d., or if to a direct port, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; an American ship, 845 tons, with about 5,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 7½d. ₩ quarter; an American bark, 338 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 3d., or if to Liverpool, at 5s. ₩ bbl; and a German bark, 435 tons, with Dyewoods, from the west coast of Mexico, reported on private terms. The German bark, 352 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, on private terms, gets 6s. 10½d. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tons Provisions, in lots, at about equal to 45s. ₩ ton; 300 tons salted Kips at 50s. ₩ ton; 20 bales dry Kips at 35s. ₩ 40 cubic feet; 100 cases Tobacco on private terms, with Grain room quoted as in some demand, with 10d. asked ₩ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, part at 2.25 reichmarks....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 494 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 16c. ₩ bushel.... For Oporto, a Norwegian bark, 277 tons, hence, with about 1,750 quarters Grain, and a Norwegian brig, 268 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters do. in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel.... For Barbados, a schooner, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....For Jamaica, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7, and back, with Logwood, at $4....For Cardenas, a brig, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, at 85c. each....For Cienfuegos and back, an American bark, and schooner, reported on the basis of 37c. for Sugar....For Sagua la Grande, a British brig, 143 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported taken out for port charges, and back, Sugar, Melado, and Molasses, north of Hatteras, at $5, $4 50, and $3, respectively.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1876.

On a continued and unusually light run of horned Cattle, trade on this forenoon was firm but slow. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 10⅜c.@13¼c. ₩ ℔., with $1 on ₩ head, weights 6½ to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 10¼c.@13½c. ₩ ℔., weights 5½ to 9½ cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Michigan Cows slow at $65 ₩ head. Calves included. Veals sold at 8c. ₩ ℔.; grass Calves at $10@$14 50 ₩ head. Sheep slow of sale at 5½c.@7⅞c. ₩ ℔. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 7¾c. ₩ ℔.; City Dressed at 9c.@9⅝c. ₩ ℔.; Western Dressed, 8½c.@8⅞c. ₩ ℔. Trade generally slow.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 44 choice quality Iowa Steers at 13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. D. Waixel and H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 70 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ ℔., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₩ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., with $1 on ₩ head; held on sale, 153 Illinois Steers. B. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen, gross weight 3,430 ℔., at 12c. ₩ ℔., to dress 56 ℔., net; 4 State Oxen, gross weight 7,320 ℔., at 10¾c. ₩ ℔., to dress 55 ℔., net. Hume & Elliott sold 93 State Sheep, weight 9,320 ℔., at 6¾c. ₩ ℔.; 194 Sheep, weight 11,770 ℔., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 194 Sheep, weight 16,810 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₩ ℔.; 45 Sheep, weight 3,960 ℔., at 5¾c. ₩ ℔.; 78 Sheep, weight 6,770 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 201 Sheep, weight 18,630 ℔., at 6¼c. ₩ ℔. Those last five lots were mixed Michigan and Ohio flocks. W. Thompson had due for Hosburg & C., for to-morrow, 7 cars of horned Cattle.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 100 Illinois Sheep, weight 8,740 ℔., at 5¾c. ₩ ℔.; 99 State Sheep, weight 8,960 ℔., at 6½c. ₩ ℔.; 30 State Sheep, weight 2,680 ℔., at 6⅝c. ₩ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 191 State Sheep, weight 16,040 ℔., at 6¼c. ₩ ℔.; 63 State Sheep, weight 6,860 ℔., at 6½c. ₩ ℔.; 5 State Veals, weight 520 ℔., at 8c. ₩ ℔.; 54 grass Calves at $12 12½ ₩ head; 29 gross Calves at $14 50c. ₩ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Market—T. H. Reid sold 131 Ohio Hogs, weight 23,930 ℔., at 7¾c. ₩ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for R. Maines 55 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ ℔., weights 5½ to 5¾ cwt.; for D. B. Curtis 14 State Steers, quality choice, at 13½c. ₩ ℔., weight 9½ cwt.; for H. M. Platt, 32 State Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for G. Baker 16 Kentucky Oxen at 11¾c. ₩ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Co. 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 206 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,240 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 264 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,000 ℔., at $6 00¼ ₩ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 54 Jersey Ewes, weight 5,110 ℔., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 240 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,400 ℔., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,890 ℔., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 130 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,190 ℔., at 7⅛c. ₩ ℔.; 179 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,770 ℔., at 6¼c. ₩ ℔.; 250 Indiana Sheep, weight 23,430 ℔., at 5¾c. ₩ ℔. P. Lerch sold 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,200 ℔., at 6½c. ₩ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 507 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 85 Veals and Calves, 2,688 head Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,154 head Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 66 Veals and Calves, 26 Yearlings.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,201 head Hogs, 1,020 head Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 486 head of horned Cattle, 3,987 head Sheep and Lambs, 3,939 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 221 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 3,485 head, or 205 cars, of which 90 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 378 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 173 cars less—and 480 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 7 cars of Kentucky Steers were held for shipment to-morrow; the odds and ends are cleared up. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,800 head against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 18,200 head for the same week last year. There was no market to-day; the fresh arrivals were through consignments and shipped out, leaving the yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 30,100 head, against 17,100 head for the same time last week, and 27,700 head for the same week last year. The market was fairly active; 1,700 head of Yorkers were disposed of at $7 30@$7 37½, and 300 head Heavy Hogs at $7 30@$7 50, fair to prime; all good Hogs disposed of. Cows—The receipts for the week amount to 6 cars, or 100 head new Milch Cows and Springers, which found ready sale at from $30@$45 ₩ head; a few head of extra Milkers at $55, and 40 cars Dry Cows for butchers' use, the best offerings of which were readily disposed of; quoted, car lots at $3 50@$4 75 ₩ cwt. Calves—Not sufficient Calves for quotations.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market slow and weak; prices rather easier; sales of butchers' at $3 25@$4; shipping, $4 50@$6; good Steers, $5 15@$5 50; shipments, 1,860 head. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market dull and about 10c. lower; sales of packers at $6 60@$7 20, chiefly at $6 90@$7; Bacon grades, $7@$7 15; Philadelphias, $7 35; shipments, 3,200 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; good demand and firmer; sales of common to choice at $4 12½@$6.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Cattle—The market continues to rule strong to-day and the advance is sustained. The market for Milch Cows is dull at $40@$60 for common to fine. Veal calves higher; sales at 7c.@8½c. for fed. The market for Sheep and Lambs is dull; Sheep—Common to fair, 4¾c.@5½c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6¼c.; good to extra, 6¼c.@7c., and Selected 7½c. ₩ ℔. Lambs—Common to fair, 7c.@7½c.; fair to good, 7½c.@8c., and good to extra 8¼c. ₩ ℔.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour dull; Western shipping Extras, $4@$4 50; good to fancy family brands, $4 75@$5 50; medium to choice Winter Extras, $4 75@$7 50; Minnesota, fair to fancy, $4 75@$6 25. Wheat—Market buoyant but unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 00¼, spot; has sold at $1 00½, February; closed at 99⅝c. February; $1 00⅜@$1 00½ March; $1 06½ May; No. 3 do., 81¼c.@81½c.; Rejected, 66½c.@66¾c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower, at 43⅝c., spot; 42½c. February; Rejected, 35½c. Oats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2, 30¾c., spot; 31⅛c. February. Barley dull at 87c., spot; 83⅛c. January; 80c., February. Rye quiet but steady at 67c. Timothy-seed—Demand good at full prices; sales at $2 35@$2 50 for good to prime. Clover-seed, $7 25. Dressed Hogs—Fair demand but at lower rates; sales at $8@$8 12½. Pork steady and firm at $19 25, spot; $19 37½@$19 40, January; $19 65, February. Lard in good demand at full prices; sales at $12 30, spot; $12 40@$12 42½, February; $12 55@$12 57½, March. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat unsettled and lower at 99c.@99½c., February; 99¾c.@$1, March. Corn easy and ½c. lower. Oats unchanged. Pork easier at $19 15@$19 25 cash; $19 35@$19 40, February. Lard quiet but firm at $12 30@$12 35 cash; $12 40, February.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Sugar—Demand good; inferior, 4c.@5½c.; common, 5¾c.@6⅞c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; prime to strictly prime, 6⅞c.@7c.; no choice on hand; Gray Clarified, 7¾c.@8¼c. Molasses—Market bare of choice not Fermenting; demand good; sales of Fermenting at 32c.@42c., according to quality; Cistern-bottom, 38c.; prime to strictly prime not Fermenting, 41c.@50c. Corn—Demand moderate; White and Yellow, 54c.@55c. Oats firmer, demand fair; St. Louis, 43c.; choice Galena, 50c. Bran, 85c. Hay—No sales; prime quoted at $18, and choice at $22. Flour—Only a local demand; common quoted at $3 25@$3 50; Fine at $3 75; Superfine at $4; Double Extra at $4 25; Treble Extra at $4 50@$5 75; choice and Family at $6 75@$7 50. Mess Pork—Sound lots held at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats steady and strong; Shoulders held at 8¼c.; Sides, just arrived, are held at 11c. for Clear Ribs and 11½c. for Clear. Bacon—Stock light; only a jobbing demand. Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Corn-meal dull; nominally, $2 40@$2 50. Hams—Good supply; dull; Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Light supply and good demand for Refined; sales of tierce at 13c.@13¼c.; keg at 13¾c.@14c.; bucket at 14c. Coffee firm; good inquiry; sales, ordinary to low fair, at 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good to prime, 18½c.@19¼c. Whisky—Good demand and light supply; sales of Louisiana and Western at $1 12@$1 13. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, 544½@545 for bank; Gold, 113.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 30@$1 32. Corn quiet but steady at 45c.@46c. Oats dull at 35c.@42c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet but steady at $20@$20 25. Lard steady, with a fair demand; Steam, 12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c., all loose; Short Rib Middles, 10⅝c., boxed. Bacon dull but unchanged. Green Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Sides, $9 87½@$9 90. Hams, heavy averages dull at 10c.@10¼c.; light do. firm at 10¾c.@11c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 08. Butter—Demand good at full prices; choice, 25c.@28c. Hogs dull; common to good Light, $6 80@$7; fair to good Packing, $7 10@$7 25; choice Heavy, $7 30@$7 40; receipts, 7,035 head; shipments, 660 head.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 47½@$1 48½ bid, cash; sales at $1 50, March; No. 3 do., $1 31½@$1 32 bid. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@40c., cash; 39c., January; 40c., February. Oats dull and unsettled; White, 37½c.@38c.; Rejected, 32½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork dull at $19 75. Lard dull at 12⅛c.; generally held at 12¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. and 10½c.@10⅝c. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade. Whisky, $1 08. Hogs lower, owing to warm weather; Packers generally out of the market; Yorkers, $6 60@$6 80; Packers, $6 85@$7 10. Cattle firm and unchanged; a good demand. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 8,900 head Hogs, 670 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 14; Old White do., $1 55; Amber Michigan, January, $1 25; February, $1 14; March, $1 29; April, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 26½; No. 3 Red, $1 06½@$1 08; Rejected Red, 92½c. Corn dull, a shade lower; High Mixed, 46c.; March, 47½c.; May, 51c.; Low do., 45½c.; no grade, 43c.; damaged, 41¾c. Oats dull, unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull at $8 10@$8 15. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Flour dull, quiet, and nominally steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; hard do., $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 02; February, $1 02½; March, $1 03¾; No. 3 do., 84¾c. Corn lower and less active; No. 2, 47c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 32¾c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, 98½c.@99c.; No. 3 do., 58c. Rye easier; No. 1, 73c.@74c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $19 15 cash. Lard, prime Kettle, 13c.; Steam, 12¼c. Hams, in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c., loose; 7¼c., boxed; Middles, 10c.@10⅝c., boxed. Dressed Hogs lower at $8 15. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Wool dull; prices steady; supply equal to the demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@47½c.; Medium, 50c.@54c.; Coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 42c.@45c.; medium, 49c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; Combing Washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing Unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine, unwashed, 30c.@31c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@39c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@56c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 40c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 24c.@28c.; Texas, coarse 21c.@23c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 15,500 bushels; Barley, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Same as receipts. Flour steady and in fair demand; sales, 600 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Good milling inquiry; sales, 3,000 bushels Green Bay at $1 24@$1 26; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 30; 3,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 33. Corn dull; sales, 1 car choice new at 55c. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected, the latter firmly held. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 11.

OSWEGO, Jan. 14.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn lower; sales old Western Mixed at 68c. Barley dull; sales 1,000 bushels uninspected Canada at $1 05. Corn-meal—Bolted, $30; Unbolted, $29. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 05@$1 15. Corn quiet but steady at 43c.@45c. Oats quiet but steady at 38c.@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower. Lard, Whisky, and Bagging quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Wheat very dull. Rye quiet at 93c., in the street. Oats dull; sales 1 car No. 2 Mixed State, at the Susquehanna Depot, at 42c.; and 1 car No. 1 do. do., at the Central Depot, at 53c. Corn quiet. Barley dull; sales 1 car Two-rowed State at 81c., at the Susquehanna Depot. Malt quiet.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 9,540 bales; gross, 10,073 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,589 bales; to the Continent, 422 bales; coastwise, 1,562 bales; sales, 14,000 bales; stock, 307,388 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 65,276 bales; gross, 69,591 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,647 bales; to France, 3,936 bales; to the Continent, 2,015 bales; coastwise, 3,282 bales; sales, 50,950 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 3,396 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 693 bales; sales, 1,552 bales; stock, 90,825 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,819 bales; gross, 16,036 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,129 bales; to France, 2,856 bales; to the Continent, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 4,092 bales; sales, 6,488 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 2,449 bales; exports, to France, 3,090 bales; to the Continent, 1,540 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,768 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,061 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,392 bales; to France, 3,990 bales; to the Continent, 5,705 bales; coastwise, 2,749 bales; sales, 8,300 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton weak; Middling, ..; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 2,211; exports, coastwise, 343 bales; sales, 3,623 bales; stock, 81,798 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,408 bales; gross, 19,478 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,305 bales; to the Continent, 1,... bales; to the Channel, 1,933 bales; coastwise, 5,0... bales; sales, 10,421 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—Cotton firm for better grades; Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 888 bales; gross, 889 bales; exports coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 73,484 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,685 bales; gross, 13,694 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,357 bales; coastwise, 2,652 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105; new 5s 104⅜.

3:30 P. M.—Consols 93 15-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Exchange on London 25 francs 17 centimes. Rentes 65 francs 82½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat and irregular; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 200 bales; no American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., May and June delivery at 6¾d. Weekly Cotton—Sales of the week, 51,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation; total stock in port, 636,000 bales, of which 301,000 bales were American; receipts of the week, 48,000 bales; of which 25,000 bales were American; actual export, 4,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 444,000 bales, of which 361,000 bales were American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 16,000 bales; American sales of the week, 29,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 72,000 quarters, of which 60,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm, except for Corn, which is dull; Corn, 29s. 6d.@30s. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 32s. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 9d. ₩ cental for average California White; 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. for Club do.; 9s. 9d.@10s. for Red Western Spring.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,000 were American.

5.30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d. Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5:30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10d. Tallow, 50s. 9d.@51s. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 52s.@52s. 3d. Sperm-oil, £99 ₩ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. ₩ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 13.—There is a good inquiry for Coffee. Holders are not disposed to sell, as prices remain without change. Exchange on London, 26⅛.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

THE LONG SEARCH FOR THE ABDUCTED LITTLE BOY.

A friend of Mr. Christian K. Ross contributes to the Boston *Globe* an interesting letter describing some of the efforts that gentleman has made to discover his lost boy, Charley. The writer says:

"Letters arrive by the dozen, some of sympathy, some making inquiries, and some simply ridiculous. A letter arrived (which the writer of this article saw) written in German, from an apparently intelligent man, stating that if Mr. Ross would take a young hen that had never laid an egg, and cut it in four pieces with a knife that was new; lay the four pieces of chicken upon a newly-planed board at midnight; walk three times around the board repeating the words inclosed three times, he would have Charley returned to him the next day. As Mr. Ross is the most courteous of men, these letters are all answered. Letters of sympathy from England, Germany, and in fact from all over the world, have been received. Soon after the disappearance of Charley, a letter would be received from, say Wisconsin—'Come on at once, Mr. Ross, we have found Charley. There is no mistake,' &c. Mr. Ross would start by the next train. Upon his arrival, he would find a boy with red hair, blue eyes, or perhaps he would have an unmistakably Celtic cast of countenance.

The writer saw photographs of over twenty-different boys who had been looked up in this manner. Mr. Ross is now obliged to do the identification business by telegraph, and decides the matter by a few questions. At the tea-table the writer met little Walter, an exceedingly bright and knowing boy, who was taken with Charley and left on the road, eight miles from home. Poor little Charley was a quiet, sensitive little fellow, who was the good boy of the family, full of affection and kindness. How he must have grieved his poor little life away among the brutal men with whom he was surrounded. The mother informs me that she feels that he is alive, and that God will not fail to answer the many prayers that have been offered for his safe return. Little Walter has always persisted in saying that the horse used by the abductors would turn around and laugh at them. Repeated reprimands would not cause him to vary his statement. About a year after the abduction, a horse wandered into Newark, N. J., covered with burrs, emaciated and woe-begone; he was carried to a stable and Mr. Ross notified. Upon the arrival of Mr. Ross the horse was harnessed to the same kind of buggy used in stealing the children, and little Walter was invited to ride. Upon being touched by the whip the animal turned around to his driver, dropped his under lip, puckered up his upper lip, and showed his teeth, while Walter clapped his hands and shouted, 'There, papa, didn't I tell you he laughed?' The best detective talent of this country has been engaged for six months without success in tracing that horse and buggy from Germantown to Newark. The writer saw the original letters written by the abductors to Mr. Ross. Imagine the feelings of a kind father when he reads, 'Charley has been secreted in a place not fit for a human being to live in. The light of the sun has not shone on him for six months, and if any of your detectives discover the place of his concealment, that will be the signal for his instant death. We have it so arranged that his body will disappear and nothing be left to criminate us.' Mr. Ross is a gentleman of high social standing in Philadelphia, was never a 'fast man,' has no enemies, has a noble, Christian woman for a wife, and as interesting and well-behaved a family of children as the writer ever met, and the public may rest assured that Charley was stolen, and stolen for the sole purpose of extorting a ransom of $20,000.

Mr. Ross has made and is now making every effort to recover his boy. He once, by direction of the abductors, rode at midnight from the Philadelphia depot to New-York on the rear platform of the rear car, and from New-York to Albany in the same manner, with a white carpet bag in his hand, ready to throw it on the track upon the display of a red torch and white flag by the abductors. They had agreed to return Charley to some house near Germantown, within five hours of the time Mr. Ross threw them the money. The signal was not displayed, and Mr. Ross returned to a sick bed with a brain fever. Fearing I have trespassed too much upon your columns I will close by saying that there is a faint clew now being run out in a Southern city that promises to elucidate the mystery of the fate of poor Charley Ross."

FINANCES OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Treasurer of Harvard College represents in his annual report to the Board of Overseers that the financial condition of the University at the close of the year 1874-5 was satisfactory. Current receipts exceeded current expenditures in the college (including the university and library accounts,) in the law, medical, and dental schools and in the Bussey Institution. The divinity school suffered a loss of $1,631 06 from its general fund; but this deficit was due to unusual expenditures upon the building of the school, chiefly to building improvements. Although the dividend made by the Treasurer in 1874-5 to all the funds represented by the general investments (7 7-100 per cent.) was a very satisfactory one; yet a principal reason for the good condition of the university treasury is the increased volume of receipts from students, exclusive of rents. The corporation are prepared for some diminution of income from their investments in consequence of the depression of business; but the current year will show a considerable increase of receipts from students. The following table shows the expenditures in the departments dependent upon the college proper, and the income available for those expenditures:

University salaries and expenses	$33,077 07	
College expenses	32,491 82	
Library salaries and expenses	16,637 01	
Gymnasium salaries and expenses	1,838 79	
College salaries	118,953 35	
Repairs to college buildings	6,108 12	
Reserved to pay bills not rendered	2,397 72	
Paid for building a hospital	3,500 00	—$215,003 88
To meet the above there is interest on funds for—		
University salaries and expenses	27,399 09	
College expenses	2,521 00	
Library	1,264 00	
College salaries	34,036 25	
Gymnasium and repairs on buildings	....	
Cash received from undergraduates	139,236 34	
Reserved income of last year	11,004 10	
Sundry cash receipts	3,742 28	—$219,203 06
Balance carried to the credit of the account for altering Boylston Hall		$4,199 18

The total amount of funds Aug. 31, 1875, was $3,139,217. The net income on these general investments has been divided at the rate of 7 7-100 per cent. to the funds which they represent, leaving a small balance, which has been placed to the credit of the university account. Subscriptions and gifts have been received during the year to the amount of $214,800.

VOLUNTARY ATTENDANCE AT RECITATIONS.

In his annual report President Eliot, of Harvard College, says that the results of the experiment of voluntary attendance at recitations and lectures on the part of Seniors, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year 1874-5, are, upon the whole, gratifying. Like the elective system, though in a somewhat different manner, voluntary attendance inspires every instructor with a desire to make attendance at his exercises profitable and attractive. As a general rule, and taking due account of special reasons for absence on particular days and at particular seasons, it is observed that Seniors absent themselves most from the least profitable exercises; that is, from those in which absence causes the least direct loss, or involves the least subsequent risk or inconvenience. Scholarship, as tested by the examinations, does not seem to have been affected either favorably or unfavorably by the voluntary attendance.

THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

NEW DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

DOES PLYMOUTH CHURCH WISH TO EVADE AN INVESTIGATION?—THEY OBJECT TO DRS. STORRS AND BUDINGTON, AND THESE GENTLEMEN CONSEQUENTLY DECLINE TO ACT—WHAT MRS. MOULTON'S COUNSEL SAYS ABOUT IT.

Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott, the counsel for Mrs. Moulton in the preparation of the letter missive calling the mutual council of Congregational churches for the consideration of the charges against Mr. Beecher, has written a letter to the Plymouth Church Committee, entering his protest against their action in the matter, which, he says, will result in a failure to obtain the gathering of the council. The steps taken in the case are rehearsed, and the protest of Plymouth Church against allowing delegates from the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church to be present at the Council is said to nullify their consent for the calling together of that body. The action of the church in dropping Mrs. Moulton from the roll of membership, her right to vindicate her sincerity, her continued absence from the church, are all commented on, and her conduct is justified on moral and other grounds. The importance of having churches from the neighborhood take part in the council is alluded to and supported by citations from Congregational Church history and polity. It is also stated that the distant churches summoned on behalf of Mrs. Moulton will not take part in the council if the two Brooklyn churches are excluded. For this failure to obtain a council Mr. Van Cott says the world will judge whether Plymouth Church is to blame. In conclusion, he adds a reaffirmance by Mrs. Moulton of the truth of her charges against Mr. Beecher. Reference is made in the letter to the form of letter sent by Mr. Van Cott to the churches summoned by him, and to the responses of Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington refusing to take part in the council in the face of the protest made by Plymouth Church. These letters, as well as that of Mr. Van Cott's to the Plymouth Church Committee, are appended:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1876.

Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., Thomas G. Shearman, Esq., and others, Committee of Plymouth Church:

GENTLEMEN: I last evening received the note of Mr. Tilney, the Clerk of your church, in which he says: "The Committee of Plymouth Church desire me to inform you that they cannot change their position in the matter of the protest," and adds, that "they are ready at once to sign the letter missive, either with or without the changes suggested respecting the churches to be called." I must accept this action of the committee as the act of Plymouth Church, until it is disapproved by the church; and so must regard it as the final decision of the church respecting the protest interposed by its committee.

That there may be no misapprehension of the facts, I proceed to remind you that when I, as the representative of Mrs. Moulton, first met you, I acceded to the validity of your claim that the letter missive, according to Congregational usage, must run in the name of Plymouth Church, Mrs Moulton signing her name merely to evince her assent to it. The letter missive therefore would, by its express terms be an invitation by Plymouth Church to the ministers and churches addressed, to unite in forming a council, and giving the advice asked for by the letter. If addressed to the Church of the Pilgrims, and to the Clinton Avenue Church, it would be an invitation to each of those churches to send its Pastor and a delegate to be members of the council, and to unite in giving the advice sought. Whether such an invitation to come, mounted by a protest against their coming, can be reconciled with Christian sincerity and courtesy, or Congregational law, will have to be considered.

The fundamental conceptions of a mutual council are, that it shall be constituted of an equal number of churches and ministers chosen by each of the two parties; that none not named in the letter missive shall be *included* in the council, and none so named shall be excluded from it; and that the church in whose name the letter missive runs, and which is thus the representative of both parties, cordially invites all the delegates so chosen to constitute the council.

In accordance with the venerable usage of the Congregational order, you named one moiety of the churches and ministers to be invited, and I named the other moiety, on the 3d of January. So we mutually desired the council to be full. We on the same evening agreed that letters should be sent to the churches and ministers named by us, respectively, asking an answer as to the probability of their acceptance of the invitation when sent by a letter missive, (the tenor of which had been agreed upon by us,) and we adjourned to the evening of the 7th January, when we were to communicate the answers received. I promptly mailed my letters to the churches and ministers I had named. My letters (a copy of which I annex, marked A,) were of a uniform tenor, and carefully avoided any intimation of the party by whom the church or minister had been chosen.

We met on the evening of the 7th of January, and I then announced to you that I had heard from all except the most remote church, and all but one minister, and that the answers received were in the affirmative, except from one church in Massachusetts. You thus distinctly understood the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church would probably accept the invitation, as cordially invited to be a part of the council. After I had made this announcement, you read a written protest that you had previously prepared, (and of which you then gave me a copy,) protesting against these two churches being invited. I made instant answer that the protest violated the fundamental principle of a mutual council, violated the arrangement by which we had each named a moiety of the churches and ministers to be invited, violated the arrangement pursuant to which I had written to all the churches and ministers that I had named and that you had assented to, and that, if such a protest were ever admissible in such a case, it had been made too late.

On the evening of Jan. 10 we again met. I asked that your protest might be withdrawn. Denying your right to protest, and disclaiming any validity of any counter-protest on my part, I then provisionally read a counter-protest against four churches named by you, and gave you a copy of it. You then stated that one of the churches named in my counter-protest could not attend the council, because of the illness of its Pastor. After our meeting adjourned, and late in the evening, I received a communication from your committee, signed by Mr. Tilney as Clerk, proposing to withdraw the names of the four churches named in my counter-protest, (one of which had already declined,) if I would withdraw the names of the two churches against whom you had protested, to-wit, the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church. The next morning I notified you that I would communicate my answer on the 12th of January. Before the 12th I had received an official copy of the resolutions by which the Central Church of Brooklyn had declined the proposed invitation.

As I had, pursuant to our mutual arrangement, sent provisional invitations to the pastors of the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Church, I could not, without a gross breach of courtesy and placing myself in a false position, consider the question of withdrawing those churches without communicating your protest to their Pastors and asking what their churches would probably do if invited after notification of your protest. Before receiving a definitive answer from them, I, on the afternoon of the 12th of January, met Mr. Shearman as your representative and, after recounting the foregoing facts, told him I was shut up to the choice of one of three alternatives, as to which I could come to no positive decision until I had heard from the pastors of the two churches you had protested against. Those alternatives were, first, to adhere to the churches protested against, with the serious risk that the protest would prevent their acceptance of an invitation to the council; second, to waive those churches and name substitutes; third, to insist that Plymouth Church, having in form agreed to a mutual council, and in fact assented to my selection of churches and ministers to be invited, and made it my duty to send inquiries as to the probability of their accepting an invitation to the council, its subsequent protest subverted the fundamental idea of a mutual council, and in effect refused and defeated what it had agreed to; and that if its protest was not withdrawn Mrs. Moulton might be constrained to refuse to go further, and make public the reasons for her refusal. I at the same time informed Mr. Shearman that if you would withdraw your protest I would withdraw my counter-protest, and would instantly name a church in place of the Central Church, and procure Mrs. Moulton's signature to the letter-missive. Mr. Shearman retired, promising a written answer from the committee. In the evening I received your communication, over the signature of Mr. Tilney, in which you say your committee "cannot change their position in the matter of the protest."

Before I had received your final refusal to withdraw the protest, the Pastors of the Church of the Pilgrims and of the Clinton Avenue Church had notified me that they would not, and were of the opinion that their respective churches would not, accept an invitation to come to the council, coupled with a protest against their coming. I annex a copy of their letters, marked B and C, without scrutiny and without criticism. Mrs. Moulton had acquiesced in your selection of all the churches and ministers named by Plymouth Church. Plymouth Church, by a subtle evasion of her right of equal choice, has practically overruled her selection, and thus excluded from the proposed council two of the most prominent and weighty churches of their denomination, and among the very oldest and most representative of the Congregational churches out of New-England. Plymouth Church, to be sure, offers a formal consent to their coming to the council, but couples with the consent a protest that nullifies it and precludes the coming of self-respecting churches, with the certain additional effect of causing the refusal of other churches named by her to come to a council from which leading local churches have thus been excluded. The crafty contrivance of a protest which thus practically excludes two leading churches may be indefinitely extended to the exclusion of every great church, and of every minister most eminent for character and wisdom in the denomination. It palpably violates the right of free and equal choice, which rests upon obvious principles of justice, and an established, uniform, and venerable usage of the Church. If sanctioned, it puts an end to mutual councils, the one strong bond of unity of the collective Congregational communion, and Mrs. Moulton will not by her acquiescence raise such an abuse into a dangerous precedent. Besides, a contest between a feeble woman and a powerful church is unequal enough, without giving to that church the power to select one-half of a council, and also the power to exclude from the other half any churches and all ministers whom it is pleased, by its protest, to denounce as inimical and partial. As the facts show, such a double power of selection and exclusion has been practically and effectively exerted by Plymouth Church in this case. Consent has not disarmed the protest, but the protest has nullified and rendered valueless the consent. Thus denied her right, and prevented by a shrewd device from having an equal and just representation in a mutual council, Mrs. Moulton declines to continue her abortive effort to convene such a council.

The history of the Congregational Church furnishes an instructive instance and illustration of what may be done by the expedient of exclusion. The name of President Edwards is one of the greatest for intellect and piety in our annals. He had become obnoxious to a class of churches and people, who wished to dismiss him from the pulpit of the old church at Northampton. He demanded a mutual council, which was conceded on condition of the exclusion of nearly all churches outside of the county. The exclusion produced its intended effect. The old church lost its famous minister, and the Stockbridge Indians gained a missionary; the Congregational Church lost its greatest name, and Presbyterianism gained a President for its college at Princeton. Is that a safe road for Congregational churches to travel?

Having been dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church in violation of the rule affirmed in the result of the council of 1874, Mrs. Moulton desired to rehabilitate her membership in the Congregational Church by an appeal to a mutual council. It seemed to her that the case reviewed in 1874 is an exact precedent in her favor. The member dropped from the roll in that case had accused the Pastor of a great moral offense, and the church, instead of trying the accuser as a calumniator, had dropped him as an absentee. Mrs. Moulton had accused the Pastor of the same offense, and of an attempt to conceal it by committing another offense against both religion and law; and she had in a court of justice sworn to the truth of her accusation. If the accuser without oath could not be orderly dropped without trial, how could the sworn accuser be dropped without trial? If the minor offense required trial, and ecclesiastical censure and excommunication if proved, much more the greater offense. Such was her view, and she desired the advice of a council as to its validity. She had been absent from the church for several years unquestioned. The Pastor had been, for nearly four of those years, a frequent visitor at her house to confer with her husband, and he knew the fact of her absence and the reason she had given for it. Neither he nor the church had called her to account. If she was among wolves those who had the watch-care of the flock knew her danger, and should have labored to save her. Did they? If they did not know why she was absent, were not the keepers of the fold bound to inquire? If her reasons were not valid, were they not bound to admonish? If they thought her reasons untrue and insincere, were they not bound to investigate and to give her an opportunity by a fair trial to substantiate the truth or sincerity of her reasons? Were they at liberty to assume them to be false, and without trial to condemn and exclude her? These were questions upon which she sought the advice of a council; and she desired an opportunity to ask the Pastor to explain to the council why he had, during all those years, witnessed and suffered her absence without bringing her case before the church.

If, in finally excluding her, the church assumed that her professed belief in the guilt of her Pastor was insincere, it was an assumption the church had no right to make; and it was her right to vindicate her sincerity by producing the proofs, by her believed to be cogent and irresistible, to substantiate the facts which had impressed her mind with an intense conviction. She challenged inquiry, she desired a trial, she was ready to furnish her proofs. Besides the great body of facts adduced on the trial in court, which had produced a conviction of the guilt of the Pastor upon many of the sincerest and best minds of the country, she was ready to produce other convincing proofs excluded by technical rules in a court of law, but relevant, competent, and persuasive in a court of conscience. Denied by Plymouth Church an opportunity to produce this new evidence, she desired an opportunity to take the judgment of a council upon its sufficiency to justify her conviction of the truth of the charges against the Pastor. Driven from Plymouth Church without a trial, was it not her right to ask the judgment and the conscience of the best minds of the churches whether she had not been unjustly deprived of her place within the fold of Christ?

If it is said that the evidence of the Pastor's guilt, however cogent to her mind, and however convincing to thousands of thoughtful minds sincerely seeking after truth, did not justify her absence from the ministry and sacraments of Plymouth Church, and that she was excluded for that reason, I submit that that raises a very grave question for the advice of a great council, and that question she desired a council to answer. Can the proposition be maintained that a female church member, who, upon cogent evidence absolutely convincing to her mind believes her Pastor to have been guilty of adultery, of tricky devices to prevent its exposure, and then of perjury to escape its penalty, is bound to go to that Pastor for religious instruction and to receive the sacraments of the church from his hands? May he break the bread for her and give her the cup at the supper of the Lord whether she will or no? Must he lay his hands upon the head of her children, consecrated in baptism, and administer the last consolations to her dying, and perform for her's the last offices for the dead? And must she, if sincerely believing in his guilt, be a consenting party to such a horrible mummery and hypocrisy? I do not discuss the question whether the Pastor was guilty, but I affirm that she was sincere in believing that he was, and offered to show cogent reasons for her belief, and that if she sincerely believed him to be guilty, upon proofs having a just tendency to prove his guilt, she was justified in acting upon her conviction, in rejecting him as her religious teacher, and in refusing to receive the sacrament from his hands. So it seemed to her, and she desired the weighty advice of a council upon that question as to her religious duty. I have stated my general objections to your protest, in the light of established usage in the constitution of a mutual council. But there are particular reasons why Mrs. Moulton should insist upon a representation in the council by local churches. In our judicial systems great importance is attached to the idea of the vicinage, and it is fundamental that the jury for the trial of crimes, and of wrongs kindred to crimes, shall be summoned from the neighborhood. One reason for this ancient and with us universal practice is that character enters deeply into the question, and the proof of guilt and character is best known to the neighbors and in the neighborhood. The practice of our ecclesiastical councils is in harmony with this practice of the courts of justice. The Congregational platform of 1865 (chapter 2, section 3) declares, "It is manifest from the reason of the case, that in ordinary cases a council ought to be made up chiefly of churches in the near vicinity. But when the council is called to advise in some personal or parochial controversy which involves strong sympathies and interests in the surrounding region, it may be expedient to ask counsel from more distant churches rather than exclusively from those near at hand." In the spirit of this authoritative statement of Congregational practice I named three churches of the vicinage and seven "distant churches." The local Pastors presumably would know and could fairly represent to the council the standing and estimation of Mrs. Moulton in the society in which she has lived and been known for many years, but members of council from a distance could know nothing of the personality of a lady living in the retirement of private life except what they might learn from the hostile oral and published utterances of Plymouth Church and its members. One local church having declined our invitation, and the other two having been excluded from the council by the practical effort of your protest, she is deprived of a great and inestimable advantage. I am assured by her that in the two or three brief interviews she has had with one or other of the Pastors of the two excluded churches to inquire as to the formal steps necessary to convene a church council, neither of them ever intimated an opinion as to the guilt of your Pastor or as to the credit due her testimony. I acted for her in the selection of those two churches, under a profound conviction of their prudence and judicial impartiality, and that they would hold the scales with an even and steady poise. That is still my unshaken conviction, and I protest against your protest as a cruel injustice to Mrs. Moulton. It is particularly to be observed also that its injurious effect does not stop with the exclusion of the two churches, for I am distinctly advised that other churches named by me will not attend if leading local churches are not to form a part of the council. The Church and the world must judge whether it was not the subtle purpose of your protest to produce the mischiefs I have pointed out, and thus to prevent the convening of a mutual council to consider questions so gravely affecting the integrity of your Pastor. And of the reasons for defeating such council thoughtful men must judge.

I am instructed by Mrs. Moulton to say that she reaffirms the charges made in her written protest before Plymouth Church, the sincerity and intensity of her belief in their truth, and her readiness to produce ample evidence to justify her belief and her conduct. She is willing to be judged by the public opinion of the world, which is usually right at last, and by that final judgment in which there will be no admixture of human error.

I with pleasure express my sense of the mutual courtesy that has marked our interviews.

Most respectfully yours,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

LETTER TO THE CHURCHES.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1876.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Plymouth Church, represented by its committee, and Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, represented by me, have agreed to a letter missive for the call of a Mutual Council in Brooklyn, on the 25th of January, to advise the parties in answer to two questions they have agreed to submit. They have also agreed upon the churches and ministers to be invited to constitute the council, and earnestly desire that their invitation shall be accepted. As the churches and ministers must all be named in the letter missive, and as the parties wish that all proposed to be invited shall attend, we have agreed to make a preliminary inquiry of each as to their probable acceptance of the invitation; and each party has agreed to address a letter to a moiety of the churches and ministers agreed upon, asking for information on that point. It is our wish that the council shall be composed of the representatives of twenty prominent churches and of ten ministers not representing churches.

In pursuance of this arrangement, I address this communication to you, and respectfully ask whether —— will probably comply with the earnest wish of the parties, in response to the letter missive to be sent.

As an early day is fixed for the council, a prompt reply to this by telegram, (or by letter, if more convenient to you,) to my address, will greatly oblige us. With Christian regards, very truly yours,

JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
No. 54 William street New-York City.

REPLY FROM REV. DR. STORRS.

No. 80 PIERREPONT STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: When you asked me the other day in regard to my willingness, and the probable willingness of the Church of the Pilgrims, to take part in the mutual council proposed to be called by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton, I replied that if the invitation were a cordial one from both parties, as I understood it to be, I should be ready to accept it, and I presumed that the Church would be also, and that whatever aid we could give in the adjustment of the matters to be brought before the council would be cheerfully given.

But now that the committee of the Plymouth Church, as I understand from you, have entered a protest against our being invited to the council, I beg to say that I certainly could not attend myself, and I have a very strong impression that the church would at once decline any invitation to take part in it.

I do not wish to evade any duty, but I cannot think that duty would require either the church or myself to accept an invitation overshadowed and practically nullified as this one has been.

So you will please consider my expressions of assent, made to you the other day, as wholly withdrawn. Very truly, and with great regard, yours,

HON. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT. R. S. STORRS.

REPLY FROM REV. DR. BUDINGTON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1876.

Hon. J. M. Van Cott:

DER SIR: When you inquired of me if the church of which I am Pastor would accept an invitation to the mutual council consented to by Plymouth Church, I had no doubt of their willingness to do so, as I regard it as one of the duties involved in the fellowship of churches to accept such invitation when called for important purposes and in a regular manner. I have since heard from you, however, that the committee of the Plymouth Church have protested against the calling of the Clinton Avenue Church, and in view of this fact, so unexampled in the history of mutual councils, and so unjust in its implications, I feel compelled to withdraw the acquiescence I expressed, and to say that I think the Clinton Avenue Church would not accept the invitation under these circumstances, as I certainly should not for myself. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM IVES BUDINGTON.

RECORD OF CRIME.

WORK OF SHOPLIFTERS, BURGLARS, AND SNEAK THIEVES.

On Thursday morning last, when Mr. Jacob Fox, clothing manufacturer at No. 17 Walker street, arrived at his place of business he found that during the previous night the store, which is on the first floor, had been visited by burglars and robbed. The place was in confusion, and one of the rear windows was open. Mr. Fox at once informed Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, and an investigation was made, from which it was apparent that the burglars had passed through the hallway of the adjoining house, the door of which is always open, and by climbing over the fence gained the rear of Mr. Fox's premises. The shutters of a rear window were then forced open with a jimmy, and the goods were taken out through this window, thrown over the fence into the adjoining yard, and carried away through the hall of the adjoining house. The front doors had not been disturbed, and the policeman on patrol could not see the inside of the store from the street. An examination of the stock showed that the thieves had carried off 211 pairs of cassimere pantaloons, forty-eight cassimere vests, and thirteen pairs of unfinished pantaloons, valued in all at $600. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

Superintendent Walling about two weeks ago received an anonymous communication informing him that a well-known shoplifter named Julius Blum resided at No. 36 First street, and that his house was a rendezvous for shoplifters. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Phil. Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, and for several days past his movements have been constantly watched by the officers, but without any result. Yesterday morning the detectives saw him leave his house in company with Abraham Levy, alias Leon, and Moses Klein, who are known as expert shoplifters. The officers followed them as they went down town, and saw them enter the store of Henry Shaw, importer of linens, at No. 55 Leonard street, and after remaining there for some time they came out, the pockets of their overcoats bulging suspiciously. The officers arrested the trio, and on searching them found concealed about their persons four pieces of Irish linen, valued at $158, which they had stolen from the store. They entered the place while the porter was alone, and while one of the men engaged his attention the others stole the linen. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court for examination.

Three unsuccessful attempts were made on Thursday by burglars to rob stores in the Sixth Precinct. The first was made on the premises No. 105 Elm street, occupied as a silk hat factory. The padlock was forced from the outer door by the thieves, who fled at the approach of the officer on post, and threw away a "jimmy" with which they had been operating. It was subsequently discovered that the burglars had also attempted to force their way into the plumber's shop No. 98 Elm street. At daylight it was discovered that an attempt had been made to enter the clothing warehouse of Hirshkind, Parker & Co., corner of Cortlandt alley and White street. A number of empty packing cases had been piled up until they reached the second story window, but the burglars had been frightened before they effected an entrance to the building.

The shoe-store of Samuel Conner, No. 403 Canal street, was entered by burglars about a month ago, and robbed of boots and shoes valued at $100. Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, succeeded yesterday in tracing a portion of the goods stolen to the possession of Harris Levy, who lives on Seventh avenue. Levy was arrested and held for examination.

The unoccupied house No. 52 Lexington avenue, owned by James Mulrooney, was entered by thieves on Thursday night, and a copper boiler and a quantity of lead pipe valued at $50 were stolen.

The coach-house of Mrs. Rodgers, on Boston avenue, near One hundred and Sixty-seventh street, was entered by thieves on Thursday night, and property valued at $90 was stolen.

The apartments of Charles Sandbeck, at No. 156 Mott street, were entered by sneak thieves on Thursday night, and robbed of $20 in money and wearing apparel valued at $25.

The apartments of John Eckart, at No. 312 First avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Thursday evening, and robbed of jewelry and clothing valued at $50.

Burglars effected an entrance to the cellar of the cigar-store of H. A. Jelleneck, No. 2,278 Third avenue, and carried off leaf tobacco valued at $20.

Wearing apparel valued at $27 was stolen on Thursday afternoon from the apartments of John O'Keefe, No. 417 East Seventeenth street.

A MAMMOTH GRAIN ELEVATOR.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has made arrangements to erect an immense grain-elevating store-house on a bulkhead facing the Hudson River, and running from West Fifty-eighth to West Sixtieth street. It is to be 354 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 150 feet high, and to consist of two lower stories of brick, above which will be a series of bins of a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The grain is to be deposited in the bins by means of twenty elevators of the best construction. The grain will be received in the building from cars running into the lower portion of it, and from canal-boats, and will be stored for delivery to ocean steamers. The building is to be surmounted by a peaked slate-covered roof, and its estimated cost, with the machinery, is about $600,000. The bulkhead will surround it on three sides to the width of forty-five feet. On the north side of the building a chimney 150 feet high is to be erected to carry off the smoke from the fires. It is intended to push the work, and have it completed by next Fall.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Allan Campbell, who was nominated for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, had a long interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday. He said he would accept the position and endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by his son, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell. It is considered probable that he will be unanimously confirmed by the Aldermen at their next meeting. One of the Tammany City Fathers said yesterday that Mr. Campbell's record was unexceptionable, and that he and all his colleagues were prepared to vote for him—"especially as his interests and those of the laboring classes were always identical."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A REPLY TO MRS. MOULTON'S COUNSEL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—THEY REVIEW THE OBJECTIONS RAISED BY MR. VAN COTT AND DECLINE TO CHANGE THEIR POSITION—AN ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BE CALLED.

Plymouth Church lecture-room and the gallery adjoining were crowded at the Friday evening meeting last night. Fully two-thirds of those present were ladies. After the prayer-meeting had finished, Mr. Beecher informed the congregation that the committee appointed to call a Mutual Council asked for by Mrs. Moulton, had received a communication from Judge Van Cott, from which it appeared that the lady had altogether thrown up the idea of the council. [Laughter.] Of course, in doing this, the other side would lay all the blame on Plymouth Church—that camel of Congregationalism which had already borne so much, and which certainly could bear a little more. They had, however, done nothing to make the holding of the council an impossibility. They had conceded almost everything to the other side, and the other side had backed down. Since that council, which he had from the beginning felt would never be called, had been declined wholly by those who called it, they could not now call an ex parte council except they wished to stultify themselves. It now became necessary for Plymouth Church to call immediately the Advisory Council, the holding of which they had postponed solely in deference to the caller of the Mutual Council, and the letters missive would be at once sent out. If he were to consult his own private tastes and wishes he would rather have a church which would not be tied to any denomination—a church of Christ managed according to his own ideas. He did not want it to be thought that his theology was Congregational; he differed from Congregationalists on many points, always would differ with them, and therefore he wanted nobody to be held responsible for his opinions. In many respects it would suit him better to have a Christian church unattached to any denomination, as he had said two years ago. But there were higher motives to be respected, and he was satisfied that it would not be wise for him to go out from Congregationalism. Many influential persons had come to him and said that if he would disown Congregationalism the attacks against him would cease. It had been tried both by inducements and threats to get him to go out from Congregationalism, but he had declined. He felt that they as a congregation were eminently fit to be in fellowship with other Congregational churches, and that they were willing to accept advice from fellow churches. But all they asked was that this advice should come from Christian churches, not from churches that had for years been pledged against them, and there never existed a church which would show more meekness in accepting Christian advice so tendered than Plymouth Church. [Applause.]

The business meeting was then organized, with F. M. Edgarton in the chair.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, on behalf the committee appointed to call the mutual council, read a long report.

After referring to some preliminary work, the committee say:

On Friday evening, Jan. 7, the committee again met Mr. Van Cott at his home, when some changes were agreed to in the list of churches, but the committee stated that after having taken time to consult with each other, including the member who had been absent on the former meeting, they deemed it proper to suggest to Mr. Van Cott that two of the churches named by him were considered by the committee objectionable as members of the proposed council upon the grounds—

I. That the Pastors of those two churches were well known to have committed themselves to the side of Mrs. Moulton in this controversy, and that one of them had publicly declared that Plymouth Church was unquestionably wrong in its action.

II. That these two churches had assumed an attitude distinctly hostile to Plymouth Church, from which attitude they had never withdrawn.

III. That Mrs. Moulton had for some time past been a very regular attendant at one of these churches, and was understood to have avowed her intention of uniting with it if permitted by the result of this council. This was not a formal protest, but was doubtless "in the nature of a protest."

The committee at the same time distinctly and emphatically assured Mr. Van Cott that they had no intention of withdrawing from the council or of delaying the call in case he did not acquiesce in the suggestion thus made to him. Mr. Van Cott protested against these two objections being made at this stage of affairs on the ground that if such objections were to be made at all, they should have been made when the list of churches was originally given.

The committee further reported that they had met Mr. Van Cott on the 10th inst., and he sent them a written protest against the exclusion of any churches named by Mrs. Moulton, and asking that the objection to these churches be withdrawn. Mr. Van Cott in his communication to the committee further said:

"If the protest is not withdrawn then I (objecting to the regularity and validity of a protest on the other side,) protest on behalf of Mrs. Emma C. Moulton that the Pastor of the Orange Valley Church, New-Jersey; of the Berkley Street Church Boston, and of the First Church, Stamford, are known to have committed themselves on the side of Plymouth Church in this controversy, and that relatives of the Pastor of Plymouth Church are members of the Asylum Hill Church, Hartford, and the Pastor of said church is likely to be unduly influenced by the said relatives against Mrs. Moulton in this controversy."

Messrs. Shearman and Raymond reported the case to the committee which drew up the following letter, which was transmitted on the same evening to Mr. Van Cott:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1876.

J. M. Van Cott, Esq.:

In reply to your memorandum of this evening we beg to say:

First—That by a long series of precedence and decisions it has been settled that councils be composed of members who have not actually prejudged the case in question. Mr. Buck, who is a high authority, while admitting that a mutual council is not sectionalised as closely as an ex parte one, still mentions actual partiality as a valid objection. (Eccl. Law pp. 219.)

Second—Your right to name one-half the council is not disputed, and we have simply called your attention to considerations which seem to us to require reflection on your part and on the part of the churches referred to. We repeat what we said in the first instance, that we do not for a moment think of withdrawing from the Mutual Council in case you disregard our suggestions.

Third—Our objections were not unreasonably delayed, but were made as soon after the announcement of the names of the churches as it was possible for the committee to hold consultation.

Fourth—We understand that your counter protest against certain churches named by us proceeds only on the ground that the Pastors of those churches are the personal friends of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. We have not learned from you any fact which indicates that they have committed themselves to any side of the particular controversy between Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton; nevertheless, as we are sincerely desirous of securing a fair and impartial council, we now offer, without inquiry into the facts of the case, to withdraw the names of all the churches to which you have made objection on behalf of Mrs. Moulton, upon condition that you, on her part, withdraw the names of the two churches to which objection has been suggested by us. If you accede to this we are ready at once to name the churches to supply the vacancies thus created. Yours sincerely, on behalf of the committee,

THOMAS J. TILNEY, Clerk.

On Jan. 11 Mr. Van Cott wrote to Mr. Shearman to say that he was taking till to-morrow [the 12th] to consider the note of the previous evening, and to confer with his client, promising to advise Mr. Shearman early on the 12th of the result. On the 12th inst. Mr. Shearman called upon Mr. Van Cott at his office in New-York, when Mr. Van Cott stated that he had been giving much consideration to the case, but was not able to come to a definite conclusion. He read a memorandum, in which he stated substantially that he was considering the expediency and practicability of adopting any one of four alternatives, viz.:

First—To adhere upon the part of Mrs. Moulton to the two churches concerning which the question had been raised, and to have the letter missive signed and issued with those two churches invited, notwithstanding the objections which had been suggested; or,

Second—To waive those two churches and select substitutes forthwith; or,

Third—That the committee should withdraw all papers referring to these objections upon their side, whereupon he would withdraw all papers upon that subject presented on his side; or,

Fourth That Mrs. Moulton should assume that the project of a mutual council had failed, and should make a public statement claiming that she had been substantially deprived of her right to choose an equal number of churches upon her part, and upon this ground had abandoned the entire scheme.

He was not yet prepared to state which of these alternatives he would adopt, unless the committee would accept his proposition concerning the withdrawal of all objections on both sides. He expressed a desire that the time of holding the council should be postponed, especially in case he should conclude to name substitutes for the two churches.

Mr. Shearman reported the result of this interview to the committee, who thereupon instructed Mr. Tilney to address to Mr. Van Cott the following letter, which was sent to him early in the evening:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1876.

J. M. Van Cott, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The committee of Plymouth Church desire me to inform you that they cannot change their position in the matter of the protest. They are ready at once to sign and issue the letter missive, either with or without the changes suggested respecting the churches to be called. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. TILNEY.

[At this point the Clerk read Mr. Van Cott's communication, which appears on this page of THE TIMES.]

The committee continued:

We regret that Mr. Van Cott should have deemed it necessary to mar the courtesy with which the case had been previously conducted under his management, by imputing motives to us which never existed in our minds. So far from having sought any method to avoid the Mutual Council, we have earnestly endeavored to make it impossible that the council should be avoided. We were strongly impressed with the belief that Mrs. Moulton never wanted and never meant to have a mutual council, and that her constant effort was to make that impossible and an ex parte council possible. We were willing to make large concessions in order to avoid this result. But concessions must have limits. When Mrs. Moulton suddenly retained as her counsel the very gentleman who had successfully prosecuted her husband for an infamous libel closely connected with this case—a gentleman who was one of the most eminent members of the Church of the Pilgrims, the most trusted adviser of its Pastor, and who would never have accepted her retainer without being well assured that he was acting according to the wish of his Pastor—we had a right to suppose that the counsel thus chosen would never select as one of the judges in the case his own church, in which his voice was so influential, and his own Pastor, of whose entire sympathy he must have been confident. It was a great surprise to most of us when he did select that church. We had no time for immediate consultation. We needed time to consider. We hoped that the Pastors of these two churches might save us the pain of an objection by themselves declining to come, for reasons which seemed to us self-evident. Therefore we waited, at our next interview, until we learned that they meant to come to the council, and we then made the suggestions which seemed to us necessary. Our delay is not a matter to be complained of; it was necessary—it was injurious to no one—and it was dictated by charitable motives, as well as by just caution.

Our theory of a mutual council differs widely from that propounded on the other side. According to their view they might have selected ten churches which had publicly and formally pledged themselves to disown Plymouth Church, and we might have invited ten others pledged in like manner to condemn Mrs. Moulton, and neither party would have had the right to utter a word of criticism. Twenty churches equally pledged never to agree—this is the new definition of an impartial council.

Our idea of a fair council is one, no member of which is committed to either side in any such manner as to make it difficult for him to decide upon the evidence and the arguments submitted. We did not object upon the ground of anything short of a judgment of this very case. We did not and do not refuse to go on with these churches in the council. We simply refuse to certify that we consider them fair and fit judges of our case.

Moreover, we offered, if Mrs. Moulton, for any reason, desired to reduce the number of churches named by her, to reduce the number on our part likewise. So that the council need not have fallen through for a lack of churches. We offered also to keep our paper in the nature of a protest entirely private, so that if the two churches came into the council, no one but their Pastors, Mr. Van Cott, and the committee should know that any objection had been made. Both offers were declined. But they attest our sincerity in asserting, as we do, that our objections were made because we believed that Christian candor required them to be made, and not for the purpose of publication or of embarrassing the action either of Mrs. Moulton or of the two churches when in council.

The precedent of Jonathan Edwards, which Mr. Van Cott cites, is a most unfortunate one for his cause. The disastrous results of the council which sat upon the case of that illustrious man were due exclusively to the toleration of the rule which Mrs. Moulton desires to establish. It was because churches affected by local prejudice were invited, because a majority of the ministers called into the council by the adversaries of Edwards had prejudged his case, that they were able to secure a bare majority upon the final vote which drove that eminent and holy man into the woods, gave Presbyterianism new strength, and cast a blight upon Congregational honor which is remembered to this day. It was the recollection of this very case which weighed heavily in deciding our judgment in favor of raising the objection which Jonathan Edwards unwisely waived.

We shall not attempt to follow Mr. Van Cott in the use of epithets or in arguments which might be useful elsewhere, were they not accompanied with a refusal to argue before a proper tribunal. We doubt the propriety of inserting in correspondence speeches intended for a council that is not to be called. But it is perhaps appropriate that a case which was always designed for newspaper effect should terminate again in a newspaper trial.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that the Advisory Council to be called by the Church be requested to examine into the course of the Church, and committee in the negotiations for a mutual, and to advise this Church whether any error has been committed on our part in these matters."

After the reading of the report, which was received with tremendous applause, Rossiler Raymond and Dr. Edward Beecher delivered bitter speeches denouncing Drs. Storrs and Buddington and Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Beecher then addressed the congregation, stating that he did not approve of the manner in which the churches of Drs. Buddington and Storrs had been spoken of by the preceding speakers, as the acts of those churches toward Plymouth Church had been inspired by less than one-fiftieth part of their members. The first letter of admonition from those churches had been drawn up and sent out by a committee of eight men, appointed at a meeting composed of only some twenty persons, and the majority of the church members knew nothing about it, and scores of families in these congregations knew nothing about it. He argued that Drs. Buddington and Storrs (whose churches were the refuges of all the malcontents from Plymouth Church) had by their actions during the past three years placed themselves in the position of adversaries to Plymouth Church, and therefore could not judge them impartially. Mr. Beecher here eulogized his own sermons, which, he said, had proved the bread of life to thousands, and claimed that he could not have gone on with his ministrations through good report and evil report, in the face of such terrible opposition, if he had not been directly supported by God. He declared that Mrs. Moulton had perjured herself, and that his answers on the witness-stand were true, as he hoped for salvation on the judgment day. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Beecher said that when any great part of his congregation lost confidence in him, the sun would not go down that day and find him Pastor of Plymouth Church. Though the church might be disfranchised, so long as his people stood by him he would, by the grace of God, stand by them. [Tremendous applause.]

The report was then adopted, and the committee appointed to call an Advisory Council for Plymouth Church was directed to report on Friday evening next.

ANOTHER MOTOR.

RESULTS OF THE LIFE STUDY OF MR. GARY, OF PENNSYLVANIA—MAGNETIC FORCE FROM PERMANENT MAGNETS.

The Huntingdon (Penn.) *Journal* of the 14th inst., says: "From time to time, for several years, we have incidentally alluded in the columns of the *Journal*, to the invention, or rather discovery, of Mr. Wesley W. Gary, of this place, but Mr. Gary invariably restrained us, and urged us not to give publicity to his labors until such time as he would indicate. The time has at length arrived. He has just returned from Washington, where he has made several applications to cover his discoveries or inventions, and we are now at liberty for the first time to give the result of Mr. Gary's labors to the public. Mr. Gary is the patentee, we believe, of several useful and ingenious inventions, and can therefore be classed as a professional inventor and experimentor. Many years ago his attention was directed to the great power of magnetic or attractive force—the force which holds the universe in its course, and gives bulk and form to matter. On investigation he learned that at one stage of man's progress, several centuries ago, an article or composition had been discovered that defied the attractive qualities of the loadstone, but that the secret had been lost, and that the present generation of scientists denied the existence of any such article or composition, and scoffed at any such discovery. Mr. Gary gave credence to the statements of the ancients, and affirmed what had once been accomplished could be accomplished again, and, though he might be made the subject of ridicule and jest, he determined to investigate until he was satisfied that it was not within the power of man to produce the result he contemplated. He became, in a measure, a recluse. He shut out the world, and with no companion but his estimable and accomplished lady, magnets became his constant study. In his experiments he found articles and compositions which, to a certain extent, acted as a partial cut-off or interpose between the magnet and the objects attracted. This gave him encouragement. If the attractive force could be partially stayed, partially cut-off, why not entirely? He labored incessantly. He never tired. The hale, strong man melted away, and still he labored and experimented! At last his efforts were crowned with success! The experiment had demonstrated and reason was vindicated. It was no accident, but the result of a long train of experiments and profound study. Reason suggested and experiment verified. The cut-off or interpose was all that Mr. Gary desired. We have tested it every way that could be suggested. We have taken a small piece of steel, placed it on glass, and then placed a magnet weighing perhaps a pound, within attracting distance, and instantly the steel would fly to the magnet. We have placed the cut-off over the poles of the magnet and placed it within the thickness of a hair of the steel, and it would not manifest the least attraction or motion. A needle suspended by a thread would fly to the magnet at considerable distance, but the moment the interpose or cut-off was applied the magnet could be placed within the thickness of a thread without any visible attraction. We have seen a pump worked by magnets alone pump water by the hour. Engines have been invented by Mr. Gary and others that run continuously by these silent yet powerful motors. Any force required can be supplied. From an engine to run a delicate watch or sewing-machine to a power sufficient to propel the largest steamer. But setting aside the discovery of the cut-off or interpose Mr. Gary has accomplished the utilization of the power of permanent magnets (thereby accomplishing some object) by simply changing the poles of an electro-magnet by a very simple device. After Mr. Gary became satisfied that he had discovered the composition for which he now seeks a patent he felt that he would have to combat the ignorance and prejudice of ages, and he has gone on making experiments until now he invites all the learned and experienced to test his discoveries. He can be found at his residence in West Huntingdon, where all wishing to examine for themselves can be accommodated. For eighteen months we have been familiar with the facts here communicated, and we feel confident that Mr. Gary can satisfy any unprejudiced mind that he has accomplished what we above claim for him."

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred certain bills relating to the payment of the judgments of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, made a report to-day as follows:

The aggregate of the claims presented to the court is $12,673,457 44. Of this aggregate the court had disposed of, before Jan. 1, 1876, $9,704,608 65, leaving unadjudicated $2,968,842 79. The court has rendered payments amounting, of principal, to $4,393,522 11, and of interest, $2,051,070 72; aggregate of judgments and interest, $6,444,59½ 83. Assuming that claims upon which the judgments are yet to be rendered will be reduced in the ratio of less than one-half of the claims already passed upon, the whole amount, including interest to be paid, and allowing $1,300,000 for claims not proved, (should Congress allow any further proof,) will not exceed $10,000,000. The present value of the Alabama fund, in currency, is about $20,000,000. No question is made in any quarter that the debts provable have precedence over any other claims, and if it should hereafter be held that the United States are not controlled in the disposition of the sum awarded by the Tribunal of Arbitration by the views expressed by such tribunal, then it would of course follow that the disposition of a portion or the whole of the sum so awarded would be within the power of Congress. The priority of the claims provable being conceded and established, and the duration of the court having been from time to time extended, it would seem to be unjust to require the claimants in whose favor judgments are rendered to wait until "the conclusion of the business of the court," as provided in the original act. The committee therefore reported a bill in accordance with this view of the case, which was passed by the House.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The bank of Temple & Workman, at Los Angeles, has suspended.

The New-York Court of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 17 is as follows: Nos. 91, 87, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132.

The schooner Orient, which went ashore on Miquelon Island, in the gale of the 7th, got off yesterday, with the loss of part of her keel. She was otherwise badly damaged.

The body of Capt. Isaiah Briggs, one of the victims of the Coxsackie disaster, was found yesterday. Submarine divers have been sent for to search for the other bodies.

The trial of the proprietors of the Antiock Distillery at San Francisco, for the manufacture of "crooked whisky," commenced Thursday in the United States District Court.

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company was held yesterday. The old Board of Directors were re-elected. The report of the Superintendent is favorable.

The California mill erected in place of the one burned some three months ago, is completed and commenced work on consolidated Virginia ore yesterday at the rate of 300 tons per day.

The schooner Maggie Campbell, with a cargo of herrings, from Bonne Bay, N. F., for Baddeck, C. B., was wrecked on Friday of last week on the coast of Newfoundland. The crew were saved.

A San Diego dispatch says all is quiet at San Rafael. The authorities have in custody four men implicated in the border raids. They will be turned over to the United States authorities after examination.

President W. S. Clark, of Amherst Agricultural College, has been granted a leave of absence for a year, and will go to Japan, to establish there an agricultural college, after the pattern of Amherst.

A private dispatch received in Boston from Washington last evening says that Constructor Hartt, now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, will be ordered to the Charlestown yard, to supersede Constructor Early.

Edward L. Kinyon, a well-known and well-to-do farmer, between sixty and seventy years old, and living near Hartford, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat while suffering from mental derangement.

By an agreement of counsel, the *quo warranto* in the Vermont Central Railroad matter was taken up yesterday. The evidence was put in and the arguments begun, but no conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment.

The ship North Star, of Bath, Me., is reported to have arrived at Calais on the 24th ult., making the passage from Rio Janeiro in thirty-eight days. This is believed to be as quick a passage as ever made between these ports.

A man named Patrick Murphy was arrested in Ottawa, yesterday, for cutting his wife's throat with a jack knife during a domestic quarrel. He is a brother of the Murphy who recently murdered one of the Quebec Police force.

The operatives at Blackstone, R. I., struck yesterday, and the mills were closed. No. 4 Mill, at Lonsdale, did not run, and the other mills in that village had only a small force. If the strike continues all the mills will shut down.

A dispatch from San Francisco says Jonathan Williams, one of the founders of the Virginia *Enterprise*, committed suicide at Pioche, Thursday night, by taking laudanum. Relatives of the deceased reside in Philadelphia and Frankford, Penn.

A convention of the Republican Party of Kentucky has been called to meet in Louisville May 18, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential electors and choosing delegates to represent Kentucky at the Cincinnati convention in June next.

George P. Rowell & Co. report that during the week ending Jan. 15, 3 daily, 25 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 2 semi-monthly and 3 monthly papers were established; and 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 16 weekly, 4 monthly, and 1 bi-monthly papers were suspended.

A boiler in the mill of the Ypsilanti Paper Company exploded yesterday, instantly killing Charles Mack, a fireman, and Charles Otto, a wood drawer. A man named Farmer was found buried under the ruins, badly bruised, but will recover. The damage to the building is about twenty thousand dollars.

The investigation of the condition of the mercantile steam marine by a California Legislative committee was concluded yesterday. The testimony is conflicting, the insurance surveyors generally pronouncing the ships in good condition, while a number of mechanics who have been employed in making repairs on the vessels testify to the contrary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in Jersey City yesterday morning proved more disastrous than was at first supposed. The total loss will reach $65,000, about one-third of which is covered by insurance. The fire originated in James Keary's carpenter shop on Greene street, and thence extended to the premises of Keeney & Snow, lumber dealers, which were destroyed. The Pennsylvania Railroad stables were next attacked and burned to the ground. The high wind caused the flames to spread rapidly over an area of about two hundred feet square. Two sash, blind, and door manufactories owned by Sullivan & McNab and Barnes & Evans respectively, George W. Snow's molding mill, Michael Maloney's scroll sawing establishment, and Vanderbeek & Son's lumber yard were seriously damaged. The losses are estimated as follows: Keeney & Snow, $45,000, insured for $15,000; James Keary, $5,000, insured for $3,500; Sullivan & McNab, $10,000, insured for $5,000. The others lose about five thousand dollars. The fire burned from 1 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock in the morning, before the firemen gained control of it.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of a building on St. Francis street, in Mobile. The entire block, bounded by St. Francis street on the south, St. Michael street on the north, Royal street on the east, and St. Joseph street on the west, with the exception of the Bank of Mobile, the Register's office, the old Western Union Telegraph office, and the old express office, was destroyed. The fire originated in the rear of Le Moin Brothers' saloon, and, having reached Davis' stables, where a large lot of hay and grain was stored, spread with great rapidity. The loss is supposed to reach nearly $100,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

Christian Dier's brewery, at Buffalo, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $6,500.

The building of the Graded School, at Northfield, Vt., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $4,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 14.—The up-mail train from Springfield this noon, when one and a half miles below this place, met with a broken rail, over which the engine, baggage and smoking cars passed all right, but three passenger coaches were thrown off, the rear one going down an embankment twenty-five feet high, landing on its side. There were fifteen passengers in this car, but fortunately only one was injured, Mrs. Ruth A. Firber, of Lyndon Centre, Vt., who had her nose broken, and received other injuries, but not of a serious nature. The track was soon cleared and but a short delay of trains was occasioned. The escape from a serious accident was miraculous.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 465; California, 85½; Segregated Belcher, 94; Ophir, 60¾; Chollar, 103½; Savage, 23¾; Imperial, 10; Mexican, 21½; Gould & Curry, 21¾; Best & Belcher, 67½; Hale & Norcross, 62½; Crown Point, 25; Yellow Jacket, 105; Empire, 6½; Alpha, 26½; Belcher, 34¾; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 24½; Exchequer, 15; Overman, 64½; Justice, 29¼; Caledonia, 35¼.

HELPING THE POOR.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

THE REPORT TO THE STATE SENATE—THE RESULTS OF VISITATIONS DURING NINE YEARS PAST.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the State Board of Charities, which was presented to the Senate to-day, sums up the results of the visitations by the board to the various poor-houses, asylums, hospitals, &c., subject to their inspection, during the past nine years, as follows: First, an improved condition of the poor-houses generally throughout the State, with greater economy and stricter accountability as to their expenditures; second, a better understanding of the objects and purposes of the orphan asylums, hospitals, and other charities, and the extension of the benefits to a much larger number of persons than heretofore for whom they were designed; third, a general improvement in the treatment and care of the insane and idiots in the county poor-houses, and a closer observance of the statutes regulating the transfer of these classes to appropriate State institutions; fourth, the new settlement of paupers, securing proper attention and care by the State for certain poor heretofore neglected by the local authorities, and providing for their removal to friends or places of legal settlement in other States or countries, and resulting in a great saving to the public; fifth, the removal of dependent children from the poor-houses, and providing for their support, education, training, and care separate from adult paupers; sixth, a more careful and intelligent investigation into the condition of persons applying for public aid, resulting in wiser discrimination very generally in the administration of out-door relief; seventh, the establishment of a uniform and improved system of records of the inmates of poor-houses, and a more careful study of the causes of pauperism by the officers of these institutions, with a view to the application of agencies designed to lessen its social and financial evils.

The following subjects are considered in the report: "The record of the inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses," "the support and care of State paupers," "the act of 1875 relating to pauper children," "provision for the chronic insane and as regards tramps." It contains also a large amount of important statistical information relating to the various charities of the State, and several papers upon subjects connected with the work of the board by its members and committee. Upon the subject of tramps, the board estimate that over two hundred thousand acts of relief are extended to this class annually in the State, at a cost of at least $200,000. This aid is granted without any equivalent therefor, and in most cases to persons who are able by their labor to provide for themselves. To correct the evils resulting from tramping, the board make the following recommendations: "A radical change in the manner of dealing with this class is believed to be necessary; a more careful scrutiny than heretofore as to the condition of all transient persons applying for aid should be made by the public officials; the enfeebled and disabled may be committed to the various State alms-houses and be provided for under the act regarding State paupers, or be sent to the care of friends or places of legal settlements in other States or countries. In case of the able-bodied, no aid should be extended to them, except upon their rendering an equivalent therefor by their labor. It may not always be within the power of the officers to make such labor remunerative to any considerable extent, but in all cases before relief is furnished it should be stipulated that a certain amount of work shall be performed in return therefor, and if the person, after being aided, refuses to perform the work, he should be subject to summary arrest by the Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, and be proceeded against under the law regarding vagrancy. Under the increased powers conferred upon Boards of Supervisors by the last Legislature, chapter 482 of the Laws of 1875, the subject is within the control of the several counties, and it only needs general action in the matter greatly to lessen the evils complained of. The enactment of a suitable law conferring additional powers upon Superintendents and Overseers of the Poor, and defining their duties as to arresting and examining the class of persons referred to, is probably necessary, and it may be advisable, also, to authorize the Boards of Supervisors to erect and maintain county or district work-houses in certain cases. The employment of this class has been resorted to in several counties during the past year, and it is claimed that the number of tramps has in consequence largely diminished in those counties. When tramps throughout the State are obliged to work, and to render an equivalent by their labor for the aid they receive, it is believed that they will take measures to provide for themselves, preferring to work on their own account rather than to labor under compulsion for the public.

MEXICO.

THE SONORA INSURRECTION—PESQUIERA FORCED BACK.

TUCSON, Jan. 14.—Authentic news has reached here that Gen. Serna's troops, under Gen. Quilemico, attacked Pesquiera's troops on the 29th of December, and compelled the latter to fall back upon Delapo, where, being reinforced, they, in turn, compelled Quilemico to retreat with loss. On Jan. 3 a decisive fight took place at Campas, a place garrisoned by 150 Government troops. Gen. Quilemico, at the head of forty men, attacked the place. After a spirited conflict of some hours' duration the State troops were defeated and compelled to evacuate the town, which was taken possession of by Serna. The loss in the engagements is reported as considerable. Ures, the Capital of Sonora, has pronounced in favor of Gen. Serna, and is now in possession of his adherents. The Serna party are now in possession of Hermasillo and Altar, and other important places. The State troops are apparently demoralized.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The *Examiner* to-day publishes an extract from a San Francisco letter, dated Dec. 24, to a New-York City journal, reporting that Burling Brothers, prominent stock-brokers here, commenced suit against the Trustees of the Bank of California, charging misconduct and negligence in the management of the affairs of the bank, and alleging overissues and relasues of over nine thousand shares of the bank stock by the late President Ralston; also, that he appropriated $4,500,000 to his own purposes, and allowed overdrafts and unsecured loans to the amount of several million dollars additional; and that when the Trustees saw the complaint they settled with Burling Brothers on their own terms. The true history of this transaction, as given by reliable authority, is that Burling Brothers borrowed for Ralston's account several hundred thousand dollars—$1,250,000—giving their own notes for the same, and receiving, and using as collateral, stock of the Bank of California, which was comparatively worthless. The bank Trustees showed no disposition to help the Burlings out of difficulty, and proceedings were then commenced as above mentioned; whereupon Senator Sharon, to whom Ralston's estate had been turned over, compromised the matter by paying seventy-five cents on the dollar, and the affair was hushed up before being made public. It is reported that other proceedings of a similar nature are now on foot, of which similar disposition is expected to be made.

Messrs. Isador and Simon Warmser, of New-York, have filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court here against the Bank of California. The plaintiffs own 900 shares of the stock of the bank. The complaint alleges that the Trustees of the bank, with the exception of Mr. Ralston, were guilty of gross neglect and mismanagement in surrendering control of the bank to Mr. Ralston, who applied the funds of the bank to his private purposes, whereby the bank lost $12,000,000, and the stock became worthless. After the death of Mr. Ralston a change of Trustees took place, and the new Trustees made a certificate of election of the bank to continue in existence under the Civil Code of California, intending to relieve the stockholders of individual liability. The plaintiffs did not consent to this action, and deny its legality. On the 3d day of December last the Directors levied an assessment of ten per cent. on the stock of the bank, and the plaintiffs allege that other assessments will be levied and payment enforced; that according to their information the bank is insolvent; that at present the stock will not bring at forced sale over $10 per share, and pray the court to restrain the bank from selling stock or acting under the certificate continuing the existence of the bank under the Civil Code.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—After a long debate to-day in the Senate, a resolution was passed providing that the Governor shall send the Militia to the Parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge to assist the courts in executing the laws against the so-called regulators. If the Militia is insufficient, the Governor is requested to report so by special message to the Legislature, the latter to call, under the Constitution, upon the President of the United States to restore a republican government in said parishes. In the House, a committee was appointed to call upon Gov. Kellogg and notify him of the election of Senator James B. Eustis to the United States Senate, and request him to issue to Eustis the necessary credentials. The committee waited upon Gov. Kellogg, who answered that, having already issued credentials to Senator Pinchback, he could not issue them to another gentleman for the same position. He declared himself, however, willing to certify to the proceedings of the House relative to Eustis' election. The committee reported this to the House.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINERS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 14.—The strike of the Spring Hill coal miners continues, the coal cutters refusing to work at reduced wages.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—THE WIDOW HUNT, &c.—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. C. Paraloe, Miss Mary Stuart. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN; DENON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation.) Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH—Mr. John E. Owens. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE DEMI MONDE, (French Drama.)—Mme. Juliette Clarence.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL—THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT—Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. F. Remmertz, and Oratorio Society.

CHICKERING HALL—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. F. Mollenhauer, Mr. Richard Hoffman and New-York Quartet

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO CONCALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The amnesty debate must have served to convince the Democrats that they have no one in the House of Representatives who can be regarded as a match for Mr. BLAINE. The Republican ex-Speaker has routed the Democratic leaders at every point. Mr. RANDALL has been some years in Congress, but he has evidently neglected to make himself familiar with the forms and rules of the House, and this neglect is destined to place him and his party at a considerable disadvantage. It might be thought that the first thing an ambitious Congressman would do would be to "give his nights and days" to a study of the rules which regulate the assembly of which he is a member; but there is not one in a hundred who ever dreams of paying the slightest attention to the subject. A man of very inferior parts might render himself an awkward antagonist, even for a very able speaker and politician, by a superior knowledge of the rules which guide debate. What the lack of such knowledge involves is illustrated once more by the miserable figure which Mr. RANDALL has cut when pitted against Mr. BLAINE.

The final result of the long debate in the House on the amnesty question is that things remain precisely in the same state as they were before. There has been great cry and little wool. All that can be said is that some very warm speeches have been made on a subject which had better have been let alone. Mr. HILL has shown, what most people knew before, that he is a very good speaker, and Mr. COX has had a "tiff" with Mr. RANDALL, while Mr. BLAINE has carried off the honors as a strategist. That is the net result of this little bit of bread to an intolerable quantity of sack. We are inclined to think that the Democrats will unanimously pronounce the debate a huge blunder from beginning to end.

It is quite time that the practice of members of Congress making one speech and printing another came to an end. It is not honest, and it does not tend in any way to the interests of the public service. A member makes a speech, which is reported in whole or in part by the newspapers, his statements are discussed, and when the *Congressional Record* is consulted, it is found that a totally different speech or essay has been substituted for the original one. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, for instance, said in his speech, as made in the House:

"The atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira, of Fort Douglas, or of Fort Delaware. Of all the atrocities both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

In the *Congressional Record* this passage is altered as follows:

"The mortality at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons falls short by more than three per cent. of the mortality in Federal prisons."

No man ought to be allowed to take such liberties as these with his speeches. The *Record* should report what is said precisely as it is said, and the privilege of re-writing speeches should be denied. Only lame men use crutches.

With yesterday's adjournment of the Legislature, the second week of the session closed, with good promise of future work. The committees of both houses have now put themselves in working order, the members have had time and opportunity to know each other, and next week we may expect to see Senate and Assembly settled down to business. A good start has been made by both. The Ways and Means Committee is composed of the ablest men in the Assembly, and under the lead of so strong a Chairman as Mr. SLOANE, of Oswego, assisted by Judge HOGEBOOM and Mr. SHERMAN, thoroughly good work may be expected of it. The Committee has been divided into three sub-committees, of which the first will consider the general subject of taxation; the second will devote itself to the various State buildings in course of erection, including the new Capitol; the third will give special attention to the care of the United States deposit and sinking funds. The general work of the full committee will be the preparation of the annual Appropriation and Supply bills. The House Judiciary Committee is also a strong one, and its Chairman, Mr. STRAHAN, has the reputation of being a hard worker.

The business so far done has been mainly preparatory. The Assembly Committee on the Reapportionment of the State has been appointed, and the Senate Committee will probably be appointed on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. Judge HOGEBOOM's resolution for an inquiry into the exemption of property from taxation is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee; and a report from the Committee on State Prisons on the best method of making an investigation of those institutions will, doubtless, soon be presented for the action of the House. The bill to remove the limitation on the appropriation for the new Capitol has passed the Senate and is now in the Assembly, which has sent to the Senate for passage the bill in relation to masked balls. There are four bills—two in each House—which relate to the duties and powers of County Treasurers, and some action on this important subject, in the direction of putting these officers more under the control of the Boards of Supervisors than they now are, may be looked for. Several bills to give the Board of Aldermen of this City authority to fix the laborers' wages are in the hands of committees, where it is to be hoped they will remain. Reports from several investigating committees, with proposals for new legislation, will be in order next week.

Additional evidence of the demoralization of the merchant marine service is brought in to-day's dispatches. A Norwegian Captain, tried for the murder of a seaman while on a voyage from Baltimore to Ireland, has just been acquitted on the ground that the homicide which he committed was justifiable. We must infer that the sailor deserved his violent death. An inquiry into the loss of the British bark *Island Belle* discloses a shocking state of affairs on that vessel before her wreck in the Bristol Channel. The only seaman who could steer was kept in irons for "threatening the officers," and the second mate died of ill usage and neglect. A similar tale of violence and brutality has already been twice told of the Captain of the *Jefferson Borden* and his crews. And now it appears that Capt. SAWYER, charged by his crew with willfully wrecking his ship, the *Orpheus*, after sinking the steamer *Pacific*, sets up the plea that the men have brought this accusation against him "out of revenge." Altogether, these dismal stories of wreck, violence, and fighting at sea point very decidedly to the moral degeneracy of the seaman of the period.

The weekly organ of Tammany Hall is still laboring to construct a theory about our local politics which shall be totally independent of facts. It has steadfastly assumed that JOHN KELLY and his nominees were the only persons who could save the City from the establishment of a "communistic system of public works," while the wicked "Reformers"—paying three-fourths of the taxes—were solely responsible for the endeavor to rob the tax-payers by maintaining a horde of idle laborers in the City employ at $2 a day. Among the objections to this somewhat incoherent theory, certainly not the least is the fact of the opposition of the Tammany Aldermen to the confirmation of the man who is charged with the responsibility of reducing the laborers' wages. It was obvious that Tammany Hall could not take credit from the tax-payers for the reduction effected by its allies, the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works, while also appearing as the laborers' friend and protector in the person of its nominees in the Board of Alderman. So, the organ takes the bull by the horns in this way: "The Aldermen are politically, of course, opposed to the Mayor, though the great reform tide which carried them into office has subsided somewhat since the election." As it happens, fourteen of the Aldermen—that is, practically, two-thirds of the whole—were elected on a Tammany Hall ticket in spite of "the great reform tide," and not because of it. The men who rejected the Mayor's nominee are, therefore, the Mayor's political allies—a fact which may afford the daily and weekly organs of Tammany Hall a basis on which to reconstruct their theories about the squabble over the laborers' pay. We fear that the misrepresentation of the authority from which we have quoted is incurable, and that its persistent romancing "is a worse case than it seems on the surface."

THE PROSPECTS OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

It is unanimously conceded that the accumulation of surplus revenue is one of the chief essentials for the easy attainment of specie resumption. That surplus must not be the totally illusory one obtained by deducting the ordinary expenditures of the year from the annual receipts, without any reference to the legal obligation to set aside a sum equal to one per cent. of the entire debt for the purposes of the sinking fund. There is no danger that Secretary BRISTOW will mislead the country into supposing that a surplus exists, when in reality, after satisfying the demands of the sinking fund, there is a deficiency on the year's revenues. He has repeatedly urged the necessity of providing an actual surplus, in order to strengthen the position of the Treasury in dealing with the redemption of its legal-tender notes. Had Congress paid the attention which was due to these appeals, it would have restored the tea and coffee duties, whose repeal has conferred no sensible benefit on the consumer, and there would have been something far more encouraging than the present doubtful prospect of a surplus in the Treasury by the end of next June.

As matters stand, it is tolerably certain that the revenues of the current fiscal year will suffice to meet all the obligations of the Government—the sinking fund included. It would be premature to assume, however, that at the close of the year the Treasury will have a few millions in hand applicable to the formation of a coin reserve against the day of resumption. The two main sources of revenue—Customs and internal revenue—keep fairly up with the estimates, and that is about all. The estimates made by Secretary BRISTOW for the current year were of the most cautious character. It barely realized, they would leave a deficiency of about three millions and a quarter after satisfying the demands of the sinking fund. In round numbers, the Secretary expects to realize one hundred and fifty-six millions from Customs during the current year, against one hundred and fifty-seven millions last year. The revenues from this source during the first quarter of the year showed a falling off to the amount of, yearly, two millions and a half, as compared with the amount realized during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1874-5. But the amount of duties paid in during October and November last exceeded by nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars the amount received during the corresponding months of 1874. This gain was again lost in December, when the falling off, as compared with the same month of 1874, amounted to about a million and a quarter. Allowing for some decided improvement during the second half of the fiscal year, it is doubtful if the Customs receipts will greatly exceed the estimates of Secretary BRISTOW. The best that can be hoped is, that they will be sufficient to reduce the deficit on the year to two millions of dollars.

To balance the year's accounts and to leave any surplus available as a coin reserve, we must look to internal revenue and the minor sources of national income. In regard to the prospective increase of internal revenue receipts, there is every reason to be sanguine. The Secretary's estimates call for one hundred and twenty millions of annual receipts from internal revenue. This is ten millions more than the amount received last year, and the increased expectation of income is, of course, based on the increased taxation upon whisky and tobacco. As the imposition of the new taxes of last session was very extensively "discounted" by manufacturers, and as the articles paying these taxes are only now beginning to pass freely into consumption, the elasticity of internal revenue during the first half of the fiscal year represents a much lower ratio of increase than that which may be expected during the second half. For the five months ending with November, the Internal Revenue receipts increased over the same period of the previous fiscal year by four millions of dollars. It only needs this ratio of improvement to be maintained to justify the estimates of Secretary BRISTOW. But there is every prospect that it will be more than maintained, and that the Department of Internal Revenue will supply a surplus fund of four or five millions of dollars. It is even probable that this gain may be increased, since it may safely be assumed that there is an exceedingly small portion of the spirits now entering into consumption which escapes its legal share of taxation. An amount considerably greater than the monthly gains of the Whisky Ring is, in fact, being turned into the Treasury, and that cannot fail to make a decided impress on the revenues of the year. As Congress is not likely to increase the year's expenditures to any appreciable extent "by deficiency or other appropriations," the Treasury may, by the end of next June, start with two or three millions of dollars as a nucleus for the accumulation of a resumption fund out of surplus revenue.

The Secretary's estimates for the next fiscal year anticipate an increase of only six millions and a half over the estimated revenues of the current year. We have assumed that the actual receipts for the present year may exceed the estimates by about five millions of dollars. It is not over-sanguine to expect that the elasticity of national revenues will be still better maintained during the fiscal year 1876-7. If the Democrats make good their promise of sweeping retrenchment to the extent of even twenty millions of dollars, that will be so much gained toward the purchase of gold by the Treasury. A surplus of say thirty millions gained by economy and the natural increase of revenue would be a valuable contribution toward solving the difficulties of resumption. It would only need to be maintained during the fiscal year 1877-8 to place the Treasury in possession of a surplus fund equal to fifteen per cent. of the oustanding legal-tender notes. In the ordinary course of things, we can hardly expect the increased productiveness of taxation to yield over thirty millions available for purposes of resumption in 1879. To obtain even that amount will require the most rigid economy in appropriations, and a steady recovery in the trade of the country. If the Democrats succeed in showing the way to double it, they will do the cause of hard money a service far greater than is likely to result from all the financial bills they can introduce in the course of the next three years.

EXPRESS PACKAGES.

Many persons receive from time to time packages or parcels from Europe, containing articles on which they must pay not only railway and ocean freight, but duties at the Custom-house. This business of transportation and Customs entry is largely in the hands of express companies. Whether it is done as cheaply by them as it would be if the parcel were sent directly to the agents of the steamer at the port of departure, and shipped as other freight, is doubtful. We should like to hear from the agents in New-York of the different steamers as to the terms on which such small packages—suits of clothing and such like things—properly boxed, would be taken by their several companies, what rate of transportation would be asked, and if an adequte receipt, (not necessarily a formal bill of lading,) would be given in each case. If so, the person sending from England, or France, or Germany, could forward such receipt to New-York, and the owner readily pass his parcel, on arrival, through the Customs.

But the express companies, it appears, put many parcels for different owners in one large box, pay freight thereon to the steamers, and when it arrives here on *one* bill of lading, have been in the habit of taking an appraisement order for each owner's parcel, or for the whole contents of the box on one entry. This practice was stopped by the Collector, because the law forbids the division on entry of packages on one bill of lading, and still later the express companies were not allowed to enter the parcels without stating their true value, and if it be over one hundred dollars, giving a bond to produce an invoice. If this were all done, the parcels could be sent by the Collector to the Appraiser for examination. The express companies said they often had no indication of value, and were unwilling to give the needed bonds for future production of an invoice. A compromise appears to have been made in Washington, in virtue of which the packages go into Government warehouse, and the express companies can overhaul them there to ascertain the value, and on that ascertainment make an entry for regular appraisement if under a certain amount. This subjects the parcels to a double overhauling, and involves great delay as well as expense to the owner.

The difficulty is how to reconcile the law to the business of the express companies. If, however the sender of the parcel from abroad would only forward here by mail to the receiver an invoice, or bill, giving the value and description of the package, and then if the package came like any other merchandise by steamer, the owner could enter it at the Custom-house, and pay his duties, without any more annoyance than a merchant has. Or, if the package is to go through the hands of an express company, the latter should refuse to take it unless accompanied by such invoice, or bill. No forwarder in London will take such a parcel for Paris without such a description and value. We believe that the steam-ship companies could, by their agents in this City, publish information of their rules and rates for such parcels; it would benefit the companies, be a saving to importers of small parcels, and a relief to the Custom-house. Which of them will begin?

THE DECAY OF SEAMSTRESSES.

It is not concerning decayed needlewomen that we write; we do not undertake a prose "Song of the Shirt." What we deplore is the gradual passing away of the seamstress, or as she used to be called, the sempster. She seems to be rapidly following her elder sister, the spinster—the spinster real, not the spinster metaphorical. For the latter personage multiplies in the land, in all lands. Indeed it is very remarkable that as the real spinster, the young woman who span, vanished, the metaphorical spinster, thus named because it was assumed that all young maidens did spin, increased in numbers; and now that the sempster, or seamstress, is also passing away, the number of young women who are left unmarried increases in corresponding ratio. Is there some subtle connection between these two important facts in the social annals of the modern world? It would seem as if there must be; and the question what it is which keeps them marching on parallel lines, if not together, is quite as important and quite as interesting as many of those which engage the attention of the devotees of social science.

Of the rapid diminution in the number of seamstresses, the cause, of course, is known to us all—it is the little machine which gave such big fortunes to Mr. HOWE and to Mr. SINGER. That machine does so much, and does it so quickly, that women seem to have assumed that it will do everything that is necessary to be done with woven fabrics to fit them for personal or for household use. Therefore, to learn to sew has become, within the last twenty years, no part of a young woman's education. There is a generation of girls growing up now in the United States and in Great Britain who are left, to all intents and purposes, absolutely ignorant of that which used to be within the memory of middle-aged men their sex's peculiar tool, and sometimes, indeed, its peculiar weapon. When these girls reach marriageable years, or the years at which they may be reasonably expected to take care of their own clothing, they will be almost as unable to do so as if they had been born without hands. Separated from their machine, they will be unable even to run up a seam, to catch up a tear in their skirts, not to say to mend or to partly make an article of clothing for themselves or a possible husband or child. They will be, as far as the clothing of themselves or their future families is concerned, utterly helpless creatures—uneducated creatures, that is, with their powers untrained for the life they were born to lead; uncivilized creatures, because, deprived of a machine, or unable to hire one or the service of one, they would relapse temporarily into the condition of a female savage—nay, worse, for the Indian squaw not only can but does clothe herself, her man, and her papoose. And besides, there are many parts of one's garments which cannot be made by a machine; they need hand sewing, and this the girl of the period is not taught.

At the advent of the sewing-machine there was general rejoicing. There was little of that conservative aversion which is usually manifested against a new thing, and one which interferes with established order. But, with the passage of years and the teachings of experience, it is remarkable that there has grown up and is increasing a distrust and a dislike of it on economical and on moral grounds. And this feeling is manifested by a class of men in whom it would not naturally be looked for, and by the very men who greeted its first appearance with approval. In Mr. RUSKIN's last *Fors Clavigera* is a letter from a manufacturer, written with great intelligence, in which he takes decided ground against the sewing-machine, although, as he says, "our firm employs so many." He is a manufacturer of leather goods, and he says that the sewing-machine "has demoralized the shoe trade." He remarks a corresponding degradation of other manufactures, particularly that of piece goods for ladies' dresses. Of this, poor, flimsy, worthless kinds are made now in very great quantities, "owing to the cheapness with which they [the dresses] can be made up, far more in number than there could have been if no sewing-machine had been used." The manufacturers confess, as he says, that poor goods require as much labor in the making as the best, and generally more. "The effect of the sewing-machine," he says, "upon all the great industries connected with clothing has been most disastrous." The reason he gives for this is, briefly, that the given quantity of stitching which is required to make cloth, calico, or leather into clothing is about the same, no matter what the quality of the material; and that while this stitching was done by hand, it was not worth while, at a just price for labor, to make up any but good, serviceable material. But, on the introduction of the sewing-machine, when it was found that the required stitching could be done at very much less cost than before, "though less solidly," dresses multiplied in quantity, deteriorated in quality, and for all classes, poor as well as rich, were covered with "a large amount of useless and elaborate work." Then arose a competition among manufacturers, not to make the best and soundest fabric, but that which, having a show of goodness, should "be salable at the lowest price and at the largest apparent profit."

This is a remarkable confession to be made by an English manufacturer. We all know that it is true, but the fact that conviction of sin has become so deep that a man of his class enters the confessional in this manner is very significant. For one of his class who would make this public confession, there must be hundreds who know that he tells the truth. The problem thus set before the world is one that must be solved ere long. We may confess that it is impossible to reform backward—that the suppression of the sewing-machine is as impossible as that of the steam-engine or of the telegraph. But there must be a limit to deterioration of the quality of work and of material. This the deterioration of both must effect of itself; at the present downward pace, it must do so very soon. It may be that ere long the machine will only be used for an inferior class of work, and that good work will be done by hand, and that thus the seamstress will appear again in the shop and in the household; but meantime there promises to be an interregnum which will be sadly deplored.

A TERRIBLE REVELATION.

The year 1876 is to be for ever memorable. Future generations will think of it, not merely as the year of the first American Centennial celebration, nor yet as the year of the decline and fall of Mr. TILDEN'S Presidential aspiration, nor even as the year of the withdrawal of Yale from the Rowing Association. A more tremendous event than any of these has already occurred, which will compel all future children to learn the date "1876" before they learn that of the discovery of America, or the birth of Mr. TUPPER. It is the year in which Mr. WILLIAM STOUT, of San Bernardino, Cal., has revealed to the world the full and complete explanation of all mysteries, ancient or modern, and of every conceivable variety.

This combined answer to the riddles of the universe has just been issued by Mr. STOUT in the form of a thin pamphlet, which the author admits is not written so well as it should be, for the reason that his enemies have been "shutting off his language by electrical apparatus"—a reason which is certainly quite sufficient to account for the economy with which he allots verbs to his nominatives. Mr. STOUT's pamphlet, which is not very skillfully arranged, owing doubtless to other electrical machinations, contains an account of the origin and nature of life and of all organic substances, and the appalling revelation that there exists a Secret Order of Electricians, called the Celestial Order, which has its headquarters in China, and which possesses and operates electrical machines for the most diabolical purposes. This order, which the *Herald* ought to lose no time in investigating, has caused all the climatic changes and political revolutions of the last few thousand years, and is just now actively engaged in overthrowing the Governments of England and the United States. Spiritualism is merely a delusion employed by the order as one of its malign tools. The communications which the innocent medium fancies that he receives from spirits are really telegraphed over "air lines" from China, and are the mendacious fictions of the chief electricians.

Mr. STOUT's theory of the universe is an improved atomic theory. He informs us that there are in nature seventy-eight distinct elements. These include the sixty-six primary substances known to chemists; the five senses of animals, and the five musical notes with the two half "steps." The combination of the various atoms of these seventy-eight elements produce everything in a general way. Thus, the union of one atom of oxygen with one atom of smell, produces an oxide of smell, which, when still further combined with an atom of the musical note "C," gives us—well, it may, perhaps, give us the germ of opera bouffe, though we should not like to risk the assertion without further enlightenment from Mr. STOUT. Thought, which is identical with life and electricity, is, we are told, the result of combinations of simple elements. Says Mr. STOUT, by way of illustration of this point, "the combination 'it,' is a compound thought; extract the element 't,' and a simple thought remains;" and doubtless we could go further and analyze "i" into its constituent elements. It is obvious that if the secret electricians have a supreme mastery over electricity, they are the dictators of thoughts and of events all over the world. They can shut off a man's language or his life as easily, and probably as unfeelingly, as a gas company cuts off a delinquent householder's gas. We may well wonder at Mr. STOUT's rashness in braving the hostility of this terrible order. He assures us that while writing his revelations he has undergone grinding tortures. There have been "hundreds of electrical batteries playing on him day and night to stop him from writing the truth." So far he has resisted the attacks of his enemies, and has struck them a dangerous blow by revealing their existence. He now promises to "name names," or, in other words, to publish a list of the secret electricians, and there can be little doubt that it will appear in the *Herald* at an early day.

The public will anxiously wait to learn who are the members of the Celestial Order. Does it include all electricians, and are we to suppose that Prof. HENRY, for example, is a "Celestial," and has power to "shut off our language" if the whim seizes him? Mr. STOUT openly asserts that a vast number of so-called respectable medical men belong to the Order, and that when we see a physician turn his head a little to one side and seem to be in a deep study for a moment or so," he is undoubtedly a "Celestial," and is really listening to orders conveyed to him from China by "air-line" telegraph. This is indeed a valuable hint, and until the authentic roll of the order is published, it may be well for every man to watch his doctor closely. If he ventures to turn his head a little to one side, even under the pretext of counting a patient's pulse, he should be promptly knocked down and handcuffed, as a criminal of the most dangerous character. Unless Mr. STOUT is a lunatic, and the order has, as he asserts, industriously circulated a rumor to that effect, the secret electricians must be arrested and their instruments smashed, or ruin stares the universe in the face.

HUBBARD ON JOURNALISM.

If the Social Science Association, which has recently held a few rather silly meetings at Boston, is to be degraded into a mere assemblage of old women for chattering nonsense together, all respectable newspapers will cease to report its proceedings. The paper read by Mr. Hubbard on "Journalism" was a mass of ignorant prejudices and misstatements, and was an insult to an association supposed to consist of learned or intelligent men. It is certainly not worth our while to send reporters to Boston to give an account of such rubbish as this.

Hubbard states that THE TIMES "was more profitable in 1871-2 than before or since." As a matter of fact, our circulation and our profits are both greater now than they were at the periods mentioned, as even this foolish person, Hubbard, might have satisfied himself, had he taken the proper steps to obtain information. The dividends now paid to the proprietors are larger than they have ever been; and our list of subscribers was never so large before. We cannot, however, imagine that the American Social Science Association has any business whatever with our private affairs. We shall expect it to remove from its published reports the malicious statements made by Hubbard concerning ourselves.

Hubbard further alleges that the circulation of the New-York *Tribune* is "about 50,000." It does not reach 33,000, as we have already undertaken to prove, and it is constantly on the decline. The *Tribune* publishes Hubbard's absurd statements about its circulation, but carefully omits the following passage in Hubbard's valuable lecture, which we find reported in the *Herald*:

"The high value of partial interests in the large dailies is remarkable. The following relates to the ownership of the *Tribune* after Mr. Greeley's death, when the management was in the hands of Mr. Orton: 'The editorial chair was offered to Mr. Colfax, but the offer was withdrawn a few days prior to the Crédit Mobilier investigation. Mr. Reid, the old associate of Mr. Greeley, secured it by the purchase of about fifty shares for $10,000 each, which, with stock he then owned, gave him the control. These shares, as we have been informed and believe, were sold in 1873 to Mr. Jay Gould, subject to an agreement for five years from its date with Mr. Reid, by which he retains the exclusive control of its columns, excepting those relating to financial matters.'"

Is it not a little curious that this passage was omitted, and that a recent still more circumstantial statement of the *Sun* also goes by uncontradicted?

THE "WORLD" ALMANAC.

Members of the Democratic party will find in the almanac published by the *World*, a large store of information which will be of the greatest possible service to them. Men of every shade of conviction will be satisfied of its fairness and its accuracy. There was a time when the politicians of the country, of every class, were compelled for their own sakes to purchase the almanac of the New-York *Tribune*, but this was in the days of Horace Greely, and since his death the *World* Almanac has outstripped and beaten that of the *Tribune* at almost every point. The *World* Almanac for 1876 is an excellent political *vade mecum*; its election returns are clear and accurate, its record of events interesting and voluminous, its calendar calculated by an eminent mathematician, its postal facts full of interesting and valuable information, and its Army and Navy lists correct and full. Of course, as a political almanac, its chief claim to public favor rests upon the election returns, which are both full and accurate. It is one of those useful publications that no politician can afford to be without. It is by long odds the best political almanac published in New-York City.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thus far these letters have referred only to the material or corporeal considerations involved in the proposition to tax church property used for public worship. Up to this hour the State of New-York has recognized the safe principle that the only legitimate sources of public revenue are the rents, wages, and profits, in some concrete form, which individuals may possess or corporate bodies may divide. The State taxes, or attempts to tax, every form of property which is used for securing financial profit to its owner, but taxes nothing from which an income is not, or may not, be derived. It is upon the ground that property inalienably devoted to public worship is not, and never can be, a source of income, that this argument against its taxation has thus far rested. That reason ought to be sufficient and conclusive. It reaches the understanding of every citizen. The average mind is not strained to compass it. But there is another line of argument more sublimated, yet not less cogent.

I do not propose to treat of it largely, and enter upon it at all with diffidence. I shall use brevity, because it is the line of argument which has often been fully presented; and am diffident because the ground is that which has been traversed by some of the ablest minds in the country.

OBLIGATION OF THE STATE TO RELIGION.

Religion primarily signifies, in this connection, the Christian faith; but it does not exclude any creed which inculcates morality and seeks to elevate man to a higher plane in all his relations to society and the State; which develops and stimulates his benevolence, and prompts him to sympathize with suffering, to self-denial for the good of others, and makes him gentler, purer, better.

What is the chief end of civil government? Certainly not to raise the largest possible amount of money by taxation, but to foster and protect all that is good, and to restrain and punish all that is vicious. Hence it environs every citizen with the restraints of law, inflicts penalty upon every transgressor of the law, and imprisons those who endanger public safety. From the first, the fact has been recognized that a republic cannot achieve the great object of civil government unless it be established upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens. Ignorance, not of letters alone, but of moral obligations, is, in a civilized State, a synonym for vice. When such ignorance prevails the days of a republic are numbered. It has been well said that "a well-regulated commonwealth is like a pyramid; the common people are its base, and in communities, as in architecture, the destruction is greatest when it begins at the foundation." So well is this understood in this State that not only is school property exempt from taxation, but other property is taxed many millions each year to support secular education. As early as the days of King Alfred he saw, dimly perhaps, but still he saw, the necessity for the diffusion of knowledge, and when he compelled each parent to have his child educated, he laid the foundation of English liberty. The Republic of Holland never attained greatness until her people emerged from ignorance, and the strength of Germany to-day lies not in her Armies, but in her educational system. But yesterday our own State enacted compulsory education, the most arbitrary exercise of power over her citizens in time of peace; justifiable only because in a Republic ignorance in the voter is fatal to the commonwealth. But that is an imperfect education which deals only with the intellect and leaves the conscience untouched. It only increases the power of the man to do evil. The man is educated above the level of the brute, and endowed with the possibilities of becoming a fiend. Such education is a training for guilt, for no sophistry can hide the fact that crime spreads in proportion to the diffusion of intellectual education, if unaccompanied with a corresponding growth of moral influences. A corrupt people cannot remain a free people.

WHAT WASHINGTON THOUGHT.

No sentiment exhibited a more profound knowledge of the elements essential to the preservation of the liberties he had done so much to achieve than found utterance in these words of Washington: "It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends, with more or less force, to every form of free government." Then he tells the country what the source of this morality is in these explicit words: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education upon minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience, both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

And again he said: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firm props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume would not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion."

WHAT TWO JURISTS THOUGHT.

In regard to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibit the free use thereof," Chancellor KENT said: "Though the Constitution has discarded religious establishments, [or a State Church,] it does not forbid judicial cognizance of those offenses against religion and morality which have no reference to such establishments, but are punishable because they strike at the root of moral obligation and weaken the security of the social ties." The policy of the Government, as indicated by this clause, is neither to repress nor establish religious organizations. Congress cannot confiscate the property of religious societies. Under this clause Congress did, in 1833, exempt church property in the territories from taxation, as held by one corporation, to the amount of $50,000, and has since legislated in favor of church exemption in the District of Columbia.

Judge Rush, of Pennsylvania, in a charge to a Grand Jury in 1801, said: "Let politicians speculate and philosophers dogmatize on forms of government as long as they please, it remains an eternal truth that the liberties of a country can be preserved only by the practice of religion and morality. Here, and here only, is the solid rock on which human glory and felicity can be permanently erected. Hence it is that the enlightened law-givers of every nation, whose views are limited by the interest and happiness of the people, have made dissemination of the principles of sobriety, industry, and virtue, the object of unceasing study and labor."

In another charge he said: "A Government like ours, floating on the precarious tide of public opinion, can be held securely by nothing else but the principles of religion, and if it once be driven from this anchor by the storms of irreligion and licentiousness, it will quickly be overwhelmed in the waves of popular fury and violence."

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

Alexandre Dumas' celebrated comedy called "Le Demi-Monde" was acted, last evening, at the Lyceum Theatre, in presence of a very large audience. Remarkable as this play must be considered in point of construction, it is particularly conspicuous for the brilliancy and force of its language. There is wit enough in "Le Demi-Monde" for half a dozen excellent pieces, and its epigrams are cut with a sharpness which make Augier's and Sardou's appear dull by comparison. That "Le Demi-Monde" deals with the "social wounds" which moralists of the Dumas school think it profitable to lay bare, the easier to reach them with caustic and the knife, will, of course, be inferred from its title, but as to the purity of the motive there is, in this case, no question whatever, although the cleverness of *Sardanapale*, elicits almost as much admiration as it compels reproof. "Le Demi-Monde," however, is scarcely suited for performance in a boarding-school, and we do not imagine that any playgoer is likely to go to see it under such an impression. Certain it is that persons enjoying studies of this sort will find in M. Dumas' sketch of a peculiar class of society—which moves on a far higher plane, by the way, than the name of the comedy, to English ears, would imply—an uncommonly entertaining play. "Le Demi-Monde" is acted to perfection at the Lyceum, the performances of Mme. Clarence and of MM. Dalbert and Veniat being worthy of any Parisian theatre.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Le Demi-Monde" will be performed at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

There will be a day performance of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's, this afternoon.

The Colosseum, with its fine pictures, may be visited daily until further notice.

The habitual afternoon entertainment of the San Francisco Minstrels occurs to-day.

An afternoon performance of "Dot" is set down for to-day, at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The New-York Quartet give their third concert, this season, at Chickering Hall, to-night.

"Rose Michel" will be acted, this afternoon and this evening, at the Union Square Theatre.

"Married in Haste" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

A matinée representation of "Pique" is announced for to-day, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. H. M. Mapleson, the well-known English impresario, arrived here yesterday, aboard the Java.

Mr. Jule Keene and Miss Sallie Adams act to-day and to-night at Wood's Museum, "The Cut Glove" being the play.

Matinée entertainments may be enjoyed to-day at the Olympic Theatre, at the Eagle Theatre, at Tony Pastor's New Theatre, and at the Parisian Varieties.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Dr. Von Bülow played this week in Boston.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau acts this week in Providence.

Mr. John T. Raymond is journeying through the South.

Miss Olive Logan acted at De Bar's, in St. Louis, this week.

The Kellogg English Opera Troupe was in Chicago this week.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was this week at the Cincinnati Opera-house.

"Henry V." has just been produced at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Mr. Edwin Booth was this week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.

Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue company, with Miss Jewett, has reached Mobile.

Mr. Edwin Adams succeeded Miss Maggie Mitchell in Louisville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were this week at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.

Mr. McKee Rankin was this week at the Whitney Opera-house, in Detroit.

Herr Wachtel sings this week in Philadelphia, and goes thence to Baltimore.

Mr. John E. Owens acts at the National Theatre, in Washington, next week.

Mr. John McCullough will soon appear at the Boston Theatre. He acts next week in Cleveland.

An Academy of Music, with a seating capacity of 1,800, has just been built at Fall River, Mass

FOREIGN NOTES.

Fifty new operas were, according to the *Choir*, produced in Italy during 1875.

The French newspapers assert that Mme. Judic will visit America in March.

"La Petite Mariée" is the title of M. Lecocq's new and successful opera bouffe at the Paris Renaissance.

A net profit of £23,094 18s. 4d. has been made by the Alexandra Palace Company in the first six months of its existence.

An Italian composer, M. Emilion Bezzano, proposes to set to music, with chorus and military flourishes, the third and fourth cantos of Dante's *Inferno*.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE MARCH TO CHATTANOOGA.

WAS GEN. SHERMAN SLOW AND BEHIND TIME?—WHAT GEN. BOYNTON THINKS THE RECORDS SHOW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Kilpatrick opens his review at Chickamauga and the events about Chattanooga by saying: "The army of Gen. Rosecrans, after its terrible defeat at Chickamauga, *fell back into Chattanooga*," &c The army under Rosecrans had flanked the enemy out of Chattanooga, and was marching to occupy it. Bragg, reinforced from Virginia, sought to interpose and regain it. The battle of Chickamauga which resulted, was the battle for Chattanooga—the real objective of each army. At its close Rosecrans' army occupied Chattanooga, and Union troops held it to the end of the war. Thus it was that the Army of the Cumberland "fell back into Chattanooga." This, like the first operations of Gen. McPherson before Resaca, was a movement in which Gen. Kilpatrick was not present, and it is therefore fair to apply his own words to him:

"I take it for granted that no man has a right to criticise the great battles of the war and the Generals who commanded in them, unless he himself was present on the field." &c

But, says Gen. Kilpatrick:

"Military writers, and those who know but little of the 'art of war,' who yet write with all the assurance of a Jomini, have given various reasons for the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga. *Some have said that he was overconfident and allowed his forces to become separated*," &c.

Let us see what Gen. Sherman himself, whom Gen Kilpatrick is defending (?), says in his *Memoirs* on this very point:

"*Gen. Rosecrans was so confident of success that he somewhat scattered his command*, seemingly to surround and capture Bragg in Chattanooga," &c.

Does Gen. Kilpatrick mean to apply his criticism here? Is he really seeking to defend Gen. Sherman, or is he wielding a free lance against even Sherman himself?

Gen. Kilpatrick claims that it is exceedingly unjust to charge Sherman with unnecessary delay in reaching Rosecrans. In his opening paragraph upon this subject he says:

"The unexpected defeat and rout of Rosecrans at Chickamauga alarmed President Lincoln and the authorities at Washington; the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, under Hooker, Howard, and Slocum, were dispatched by rail in great haste from the East, and by telegraph Gen. Grant was ordered to send every available man *at once* to Chattanooga. The situation was, indeed, most critical."

And yet, in the face of such a statement of the order under which Sherman was dispatched to the relief of Rosecrans, Gen. Kilpatrick closes the above paragraph with these words:

"—and it is simply absurd for Mr. Boynton or any other man to claim that Gen. Rosecrans expected any aid from Sherman's troops either before or after the battle, or even up to the time when he was superseded by Gen. Thomas."

And again:

"I maintain that Gen. Sherman was not responsible in any manner whatever, and that no soldier in all the Army of the Cumberland, including Rosecrans himself, ever expected any help from Sherman, so far as their situation and sufferings were concerned."

Why not, after it was known that Gen. Grant had been ordered by telegraph "to send every available man at once to Chattanooga?" But let the records answer Gen. Kilpatrick when he says that Rosecrans expected no help from Sherman:

Sept. 28, Halleck telegraphed Rosecrans as follows concerning the order for Grant to send forces to his assistance:

"The order was received on the 18th, and steamers sent to Vicksburg to bring up the troops. *They calculated to be able to communicate with you in fourteen days from that time.*"

Twenty days after the 18th, namely on Oct. 8, Rosecrans telegraphed Halleck: "No news from Sherman."

And on the 11th October, *twenty-three days* after the time the officers who ordered Sherman to move had themselves set for his arrival near Rosecrans, the latter telegraphed again to Halleck: "No news from Sherman; are his, or any other troops really coming to this army?"

As a matter of fact, Sherman did not reach Chattanooga until *seven weeks after the time set by his own commanding officers* for him to communicate with Rosecrans.

The point made against Gen. Sherman, in the book which Gen. Kilpatrick is writing very readable romances about, was *not* that he failed Rosecrans at Chickamauga, but that the subsequent sufferings at Chattanooga which Sherman presents so vividly, were largely due to his failure to come up promptly on Rosecrans' right and open his line of supplies back to Bridgeport. The point was further made against Gen. Sherman that while in the *Memoirs* he severely criticises the condition of affairs at Chattanooga, he omits to state how completely Burnside failed Rosecrans on the one flank, or to intimate that he himself was weeks behind on the other.

Gen. Kilpatrick's method of dealing with the book he is reviewing will appear from a comparison of the following pretended quotation with the words of the book itself, the italics being Gen. Kilpatrick's:

"On page 81 of Mr. Boynton's book we read again that 'Gen. Sherman, on the 10th of October, then near Corinth, telegraphed to Gen. Halleck *if he should give preference to securing the railroad, or march with all dispatch to Athens*.' And Gen. Halleck telegraphed back instructions for him '*to take care of his railroad*.'"

What really appears on page 81 is this:

"On the 10th of October Sherman, then near Corinth, reported the situation to Halleck and asked, 'whether I shall give preference to securing this railroad or reaching the neighborhood of Athens with expedition. The latter I can surely accomplish; the former is problematical.' The troops from the Army of the Potomac having communicated with Rosecrans by way of Bridgeport, Gen. Sherman was instructed on the 14th, by Halleck in reply, to take care of his railroad."

The point which Gen. Kilpatrick is careful to suppress is that Sherman had first been urged to hasten with all speed to Rosecrans in order to protect his right, and keep open his line of supplies to Bridgeport, but that the troops from the Army of the Potomac having arrived at this latter point, Halleck ceased urging Sherman forward, and directed him to take care of the railroad. Up to this time both *haste*, and the care of the railroad had been repeatedly insisted upon.

Thus far, through all the letters which Gen. Kilpatrick has written, the same skill at misquoting has been frequently displayed. Again speaking of the charge that Sherman was slow, Gen. Kilpatrick says:

"If further proof, however, is needed, I refer the reader to Gen. Wilson's article in the *Galaxy* for October, who, in speaking of this march, says, 'The celerity, energy, and ingenuity displayed by Sherman and his troops in crossing swollen rivers, rugged mountains, and sterile stretches of country in their toilsome march of 350 miles, beginning on the banks of the Mississippi and ending at the end of Missionary Ridge, * * * secured for them the grateful plaudits of their countrymen, and may well be regarded as worthy of all praise.' Thus does the one critic answer the other."

The "swollen rivers, rugged mountains, and sterile stretches of country," and the "toilsome march" were all on that part of the road over which Sherman forced his troops with wonderful celerity, *after* Grant telegraphed him:

"Drop all work on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, cross the Tennessee, and hurry eastward with all possible dispatch toward Bridgeport till you meet further orders from me."

Of this part of the movement the book Kilpatrick is criticising says: "The energy of his movements surpassed praise." Thus does the one critic *agree* with the other.

Gen. J. H. Wilson is a distinguished graduate of West Point, and from the earliest days of the war till the capture of Jeff Davis his standing was high, and his career marked and brilliant. During the first period of his service at the East he was ordered to relieve Gen. Kilpatrick from the command of a division which had been allowed to run down badly, and the style of treatment he now deals out to "Mr." Wilson suggests the suspicion that he has never forgiven him. He was one of Grant's most trusted officers during the Vicksburg campaign, was chief of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi during the Atlanta campaign and to the end of the war, and during the march to the sea he remained with Gen. Thomas, where, as Sherman said, the real fighting was to be done. If it were not that he might deem it an impertinence for any one to interfere in his defense when he is so abundantly able to take care of himself, it would be both interesting and profitable to all readers to notice his able criticisms of Sherman's *Memoirs*, which Kilpatrick affects to treat so lightly. They are beyond doubt the keenest and clearest military papers which Gen. Sherman has called out, and no one who wishes to study the Western campaigns can afford to neglect them. As to the taste of Gen. Kilpatrick in referring to his former commander and an officer of Gen. Wilson's standing as "Mr." Wilson, it is only equaled by that of writing himself as a prominent actor into McPherson's first operations before Resaca, when at the time he was not even on the same side of the mountains with that town.

Since Gen. Kilpatrick has attempted to make his case by omitting or distorting the records produced to show that Sherman was properly charged with being slow in this march, it is only fair to reproduce them in their connected form.

The dispatches, then, which set forth this most unfortunate delay are these:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1863. }

Major Gen. Grant or Major Gen. Sherman, Vicksburg:

It is quite possible that Bragg and Johnston will move through Northern Alabama to the Tennessee River to turn Gen. Rosecrans' right and cut off his communication. All of Gen. Grant's available forces should be sent to Memphis, thence to Corinth and Tuscumbia, to co-operate with Rosecrans, should the rebels attempt that movement.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1863.

Major Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis:

There are good reasons why troops should be sent to assist Gen. Rosecrans' right wing with all possible dispatch. Communicate with Sherman to assist you, and hurry forward reinforcements as previously directed. H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 15, 1863.

Major Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis:

All troops that can possibly be spared in Western Tennessee and on the Mississippi River should be sent without delay to assist Gen. Rosecrans on the Tennessee River. Urge Gen. Sherman to act with all possible promptness. If you have boats, send them down to bring up his troops. Information just received indicates that a part of Lee's Army has been sent to reinforce Bragg.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 19, 1863.

Major Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga:

* * * On the 15th Hurlbut says he is moving forward toward Decatur. I hear nothing of Sherman's troops ordered from Vicksburg.

* * * H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 19, 1863.

Major Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis:

Give me definite information of the number of troops sent toward Decatur, and where they are. Also what other troops are to follow, and when. Has nothing been heard from the troops ordered from Vicksburg? No effort must be spared to support Rosecrans' right and guard the crossings of the Tennessee River.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 21—12 M.—1863.

Major Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

I received your telegram of the 16th on the 13th, and forwarded it immediately to Sherman. I have sent twelve boats, and more will be sent to bring up his corps. The water is so low in the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers that I think they must march from Corinth. I have ordered 1,000,000 rations, and plenty of spare wagons to Corinth ready as they come up. * * * I hold the cavalry of my corps to cover Sherman's movements. * * * I have an abundance of rolling-stock to Corinth, and from thence to Chattanooga should not take more than eight days' of hard marching. * * * With the best possible speed it will not be possible for Sherman to get into communication with Gen. Rosecrans in less than fourteen days from this date at the best, and probably twenty days. * * *

S. E. HURLBUT, Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1863.

Major Gen. Rosecrans, Chattanooga:

Grant's forces were ordered to move by Memphis Corinth, and Tuscumbia to Decatur, and thence as might be found necessary to co-operate with you. * * * The order was received on the 18th, and steamers sent to Vicksburg to bring up the troops. They calculated to be able to communicate with you in fourteen days from that time. Since then nothing has been heard of them, there being no telegraph line. The troops from here will probably reach you first. H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

On the 2d of October the Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac, reached Bridgeport.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 29, 1863.

Major Gen. Grant, Vicksburg:

The enemy seems to have concentrated upon Gen. Rosecrans all his available forces from every direction. To meet him it is necessary that all the forces that can be spared in your department be sent to Gen. Rosecrans' assistance. He wishes them sent by Tuscumbia, Decatur, and Athens. As this requires the opening and running of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, east of Corinth, an able commander like Sherman or McPherson should be selected. H. W. HALLECK, Major General

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1863.

Major Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis:

* * * All available forces must be pushed on toward Gen. Rosecrans as fast as possible. Your attention must be directed particularly to the repairing of the railroad and the transportation of supplies toward Decatur.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

On Oct. 2 Gen. Hurlbut telegraphed Halleck:

"A supply train of 400 wagons is ready at Corinth, and thirty days rations for 20,000 men."

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1863.

Major Gen. Hurlbut, Memphis:

As fast as troops arrive they should be pushed forward, first to Corinth and then to Tuscumbia, repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. * * * From there you will move by Florence on Athens or Decatur, on the north side of the river, or directly to Decatur, repairing the railroad according as it may be found most practicable or expeditious. Time is all important. The railroad must be kept up and guarded in order to secure the supplies of your army. * * * Should Gen. Sherman be assigned by Gen. Grant to the command, you will furnish him with this and all other orders.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Upon these dispatches, which were all before Gen. Kilpatrick when he wrote and made his selections from them, the following criticisms were added in the book he is noticing:

"On the 10th of October Sherman, then near Corinth, reported the situation to Halleck, and asked: 'Whether I shall give preference to securing this railroad or reaching the neighborhood of Athens with expedition. The latter I can surely accomplish, the former is problematical.'

The troops from the Army of the Potomac having communicated with Gen. Rosecrans by way of Bridgeport, Gen. Sherman was instructed on the 14th, by Halleck in reply, to take care of his railroad.

Gen. Grant, during all this time, had been absent in New-Orleans. He reached Memphis on his return Oct. 5, proceeded to Cairo, and thence to Louisville to receive orders, where he was directed to take command at Chattanooga, relieving Rosecrans by Thomas. He started at once for the front, and shortly after his arrival ordered Sherman to drop everything on the railroad and come on with dispatch.

From these most urgent dispatches it is evident that a prompt movement of Sherman's relieving column, as well as the repair of the railroad, was expected by the authorities at Washington.

The railroad was in fair condition from the start as far as Corinth, as Gen. Sherman says, and one of his divisions had reached that point on the 2d of October, as he also relates. On the 27th of that month he was at Bear Creek, only thirty miles east of Corinth, where he was 'still busy pushing forward the repairs to the railroad bridge,' and 'patching up the many breaks between it and Tuscumbia,' when he received the dispatch from Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, by way of Huntsville, to drop railroad work and hurry to Chattanooga with all possible speed.

All this time Rosecrans' army had been suffering for supplies—a suffering which Sherman, by prompt movement, might in great degree have prevented. But instead, before he could move his small command from Corinth, two corps had been sent from the Army of the Potomac, and, as Halleck surmised, had reached and relieved Rosecrans first; in fact, had done so before Sherman began to exhibit any special activity in his advance. Thus Sherman failed Rosecrans. How much that was unfortunate in the situation, which he now treats as if it were altogether the fault of Rosecrans, might have been avoided had he then moved with due haste to his assistance!"

After recounting the great honors which were showered upon Gen. Sherman from all quarters after the battle of Missionary Ridge, Gen. Kilpatrick says:

"His soldiers, who had marched, fought, and conquered under him, the Army of the Cumberland, and the soldiers of Hooker cheered him and gloried in him as a soldier worthy to lead them. The whole nation shouted his praise, and Burnside's Army blessed him for their rescue from captivity and possible death. All were satisfied with him *then*, and it required a Wilson and a Boynton, after eleven years had passed, to discover that all were mistaken and that Gen. Sherman failed at Chattanooga."

In this and several similar expressions Gen. Kilpatrick wholly ignores the real point of all the controversies over the *Memoirs*, which is not whether Gen. Sherman was a brave and brilliant General, richly deserving high honors at the hands of his countrymen, but whether in his new rôle of author he has written correctly of his campaigns, his battles, and his associates, and whether the criticisms he passes upon other noted officers are just.

H. V. BOYNTON.

SMALL CHILDREN.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says that Mr. Joel Powers, who is taking the list of births for 1875 in Ward No. 4 in that city, found one family in which two remarkably small children were born during the year. One of the little ones weighed but a pound and a half when born and died when five months old, weighing four pounds. The other weighed two pounds when born, and is now three months old, active, and healthy, at a weight of three and a half pounds.

A NEW RANGE FINDER.

A new method for accurately determining the distance of any object in warfare, the invention of Lieut. Watkins, R. A., has been the subject of a series of experiments at Sheerness-on-Sea, extending over several days, under the direction of the inventor and a committee of scientific officers. The centre bastion was selected as the firing point, and a raft bearing a latticework target, of considerable size, towed by a steam launch, was the object to be fired at, while in motion, at various distances. This was moved rapidly in the endeavor to puzzle the runners on the battery. The London *Telegraph* adds: "Such, however, is the merit of the system that the range was always correctly found, and not a shot was fired, but would have struck a ship. The details of the plan are very properly kept secret, but it is known that the result is obtained by establishing points of observation at some distance right and left of the firing points, and by means of electricity causing two needles upon a dial near the run to intersect one another at angles continually varying with the movement of the object seaward as seen from each signal station. A diagram on the dial plate enables the director at any instant to tell the distance of the object, and constantly the right amount of elevation for the run."

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

THEIR MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS PRAYING FOR THE REPEAL OF THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following is the memorial of the women of Utah to the Congress of the United States:

We, your memorialists, women of Utah, prompted by a due sense of justice, and in consideration of those equal rights so long the proud boast of American citizens, hereby appeal to your honorable body, praying you to grant our petition as shall be herein specified. We, as a people, are willing to submit to, and do, strictly obey the Constitution and laws of these United States, as handed down to us by the fathers of our country; and we do earnestly pray that you will repeal the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862; also the bill known as the Poland bill, both being special and unconstitutional measures, directed against the people of Utah, holding the peace and happiness of our lives in constant jeopardy, by imperiling the safety of our husbands and fathers, by daily and hourly subjecting them to danger of arrest and imprisonment, which would deprive us, not only of their society, but also of their support and protection. To you, the executives of a great and powerful nation, we appeal for protection against these cruel and oppressive measures, which have shorn our glorious Constitution of its efficacy, and us of every protection but the overruling power of God. We ask to be relieved from the unjust and law-breaking officials, forced upon us by the Government, and that we may have the jurisdiction of our own courts and the selection of our own officers, as we had in the past, when our cities were free from dram shops, gambling dens, and houses of infamy. As mothers and sisters we earnestly appeal to you for help, that our sons and brothers may be saved from drunkenness and vice, and our daughters from the power of the seducer; also that all laws shall be repealed that will restrict us in our religious faith, inasmuch as the Constitution emphatically says: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or in prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" also, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." And in accordance with our sacred Constitution, which was bequeathed as a protective boon by our forefathers, guaranteeing the right of conscience, we your memorialists, do humbly pray that no bill or act shall have the sanction of your honorable body, that shall in any way conflict or interfere with the belief in, and practice of, plural marriage as it is practiced by many of the citizens of Utah, and which most of your petitioners have adopted as a portion of their religious faith in all sincerity, believing it to be a necessary, not only in remedying evils and producing good in our present existence, but that without it, man cannot hereafter attain to fullness of exaltation. We also ask that each married woman in Utah be granted the right to homestead or pre-empt 160 acres of land in her own name; also that the citizens of Utah have the right to use for their own benefit, the timber growing on Government land in Utah, which has been forbidden by the Government officials, to our great detriment, thereby depriving us of necessary material for building habitations and otherwise improving our homes. And, furthermore, we do most earnestly pray that Utah be admitted as a State, with all the rights and privileges guaranteed to every State in this great Republic. That God in his mercy will so direct the legislation of your honorable body that we may promptly receive the aid we solicit at your hands, your memorialists will ever pray.

Not one of the 22,626 signatures to this memorial has been obtained either by enticement or coercion, and none under twelve years of age have been permitted to sign.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 17, 1875.

MR. DAVENPORT'S APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by correcting the statement in yesterday's TIMES that I was one of the gentlemen who recommended the appointment of Mr. Davenport as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in the place of Mr. White. I took no part in the matter, believing the court entirely competent to choose its own Clerk. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

No. 52 WALL STREET, Jan. 14, 1876.

MR. SHERWOOD AND GEN. PORTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Replying to an anonymous letter is very much like beating the wind. If "S. W.," who has contradicted some of my statements contained in my letter of the 12th inst., will come to the front and give his name, I will make good everything which I have said, and prove to him that the work being done under the authority of the Department of Public Works is costing the people three times what it would if done by individuals.

From the letter which Messrs. Lespinasse & Friedman wrote in answer to mine of the 12th inst., it would appear that they had a few clients with money who are anxious to get some bargains in real estate. I will say to them that if they wish to accept my offer, as made in that letter, I will be happy to confer with them. I will make them freeholders and tax-payers as soon as I can have the proper deeds executed. J. H. SHERWOOD,

Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The will of Timothy Kirby, who died recently leaving an estate valued at over a million dollars was taken to the Probate Court yesterday, but owing to the strange bequests made by the deceased, steps were immediately taken to prevent the probate of the will by Gen. Banning and Don Piatt. It appears that Mary Francis, a notorious character of Cumminsville, a suburb of the city, where Kirby resided, claims to have been the wife of the deceased, and is left by the will $50,000. Five natural children whom the deceased mentions as his adopted children, are placed on equal footing with the legitimate children. The latter are made Trustees for the period of fifteen years, of the former. Mrs. Fox, another woman, was made a handsome bequest. Dr. Thomas Wood, who had known the deceased for a number of years, testified in court this morning that the deceased was a monomaniac, that he was infatuated with the woman Francis, and submitted to intolerable abuse from her. Other witnesses will, it is presumed, testify in a similar manner. The will will probably be set aside. The affair causes great sensation.

FOX HUNT IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "The hounds of Messrs. Duvall and Sasscer met by agreement last week on the 'Forest,' the estate of Norman F. Hill, Prince George's County, near Marlborough, and a big fox hunt was begun. There were fifteen hounds, prominent among whom was old Diana, a famous hound of the county. The run from the moment of breaking cover was a distance of over twenty miles over a very rough and broken country. The route lay through the estates of Gov. Bowie and the 'Buena Vista' place, through Glenville, and around in a circuit of twenty miles. The dogs, after a hard run, killed the fox on the 'flat.' Messrs. Hill, Duvall, and Sasscer were in at the death. Among those present at the hunt was Mr. F. M. Hall a prominent member of the Maryland Jockey Club."

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

The tax collector of Richmond County, Ga., has advertised the following "last appeal:" "As I cannot well afford to have an execution issued against my securities and myself from department head-quarters for failure to pay over taxes, I make this last appeal and to give notice to all in arrearages for State and county taxes that if not paid within the next ten days executions will be placed in the officer's hands as fast as can be made out, the costs of which, in many cases, will be as much or more than the tax. Herein fail not, or weep for yourselves."

AN AIR-SHIP BLOWN IN PIECES.

The Baltimore *American* says that the Schroeder air-ship, which has been lying in a nearly completed state near that city, was almost totally destroyed last Thursday night by the heavy gale which prevailed. The board fencing surrounding it had been removed to one of the neighboring yards, and preparations were in progress for stowing away the ship until next Spring, when the company who owns it expected to raise sufficient means to arrange for a trial of the invention. On Thursday night the ship was left exposed upon the broad common, and when the wind came it twisted the big machine into a shapeless mass of irregular wicker-work and broken boards. The force of the gale must have been great, for the strong iron frame is contorted and strained, and where the ship was secured in the ground the earth has been torn up for several feet around. The *American* says that the machine is so thoroughly damaged and strained that it is not likely that its use will be either possible or safe.

SUCCESSIVE ELECTIONS.

Noticing an erroneous statement that "Dr. George B. Loring is the only person who was ever elected President of the Massachusetts Senate for four successive years," the Salem *Gazette* says: "The third President of the Senate, under the Constitution, was Samuel Adams, who was elected in the years 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786. He then resigned, and Samuel Phillips, Jr., was chosen. Adams was again elected in 1787, and, having been chosen Lieutenant Governor, was again succeeded as President of the Senate by Samuel Phillips, Jr., who was chosen thirteen times in succession, until the year 1801, when David Cobb was chosen and elected four times successively. Harrison Gray Otis was elected four times, but not successively, beginning in 1806. John Phillips was elected ten times successively, beginning in 1813."

AN EXHIBITION BY PAUL BOYTON.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the well-known swimmer, who paddled from Dover to Calais last Summer in his patent life-saving suit, gave an exhibition yesterday in the East River. A little after 1 o'clock he jumped into the water from the foot of Wall street. He wore his patent suit and carried a paddle, an American flag, and a brass horn. He paddled down toward Governor's Island for half an hour, and then changed his course for the Battery, where he landed about 2 o'clock. A large crowd watched his performance and cheered lustily in response to the blasts from his horn.

ACCIDENT TO MAYOR WICKHAM.

Mayor Wickham yesterday called upon the Corporation Counsel, at his office, in the *Staats Zeitung* Building. He left the office, accompanied by Mr. Whitney. In descending the lower stairway, which is comparatively steep, he slipped, and was precipitated to the story below. The fall, however, did not result in serious injuries, but the shock caused by it compelled him to leave his office at an early hour.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchine.—*Advertisement.*

House of Rest for Consumptives.

Persons desiring admission to this institution will apply to Robert Watts, M. D., No. 49 West 36th st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

T. M. PETERS, President.

P. C. TIEMAN, Treasurer, Manhattanville.

—*Advertisement.*

THERE'S ONE PLACE.

There is one place where you can have teeth drawn without feeling it, at Dr. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Diseases Arising from Trusses.

The following are some of the dreadful maladies caused by the bad pressure of trusses:

Bruised and inflamed ligaments, tendons, and arteries, attended occasionally with colicky pains, rumbling of the bowels, nervous anxiety, terminating in depraved inflammation and strangulated rupture, which is equaled only by the horrors of hydrophobia. Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment is a guarantee against the foregoing afflictions.

TRUSSES CAUSE impaired memory, eventual nervous debility, indifference to amusements and stirring recreations necessarily conducive to health and the prolongation of life. Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment is free from the injuries of trusses, with perfect security during all kinds of labor. Office No. 1 Ann st. Consultation free.

Rupture and Trusses Cause

kidney and bladder affections, among the most deplorable of which is Bright's disease of the kidneys, depressed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory symptoms of which are occasional lassitude, drowsiness, back-ache, frequent disposition to urinate, inconstancy or uneasiness in retaining urine, change of color and deposits in the urine after standing several hours, and increasing indifference and inability to the social enjoyments of life.

Those who feel these agonizing affections coming upon them—and they will surely come upon every one who uses the pressure on the back with the ivory ball thrust into the abdomin, under the name of "Radical Cure Truss," "Hard Rubber Truss," "Elastic Truss," or any of the other deceptive names—may be relieved and restored to primative soundness, not by promises or deceptive subterfuges, but by scientific remedies, long and fully established, of which the applicant can have the strongest proofs for forty years back by applying to the author and inventor, Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 1 Ann st., opposite the *Herald* office.

Rupture and Trusses Cause

premature check of the procreative functions, consequent loss of virility, and a gradual extinction of the spark that animates and invigorates the relations of life in the domestic circle, inspiring affection and devotion to the sacred institutions of marriage, morality, and religion.

Yes, these most agonizing results invariably come from the long-continued use of trusses. How many to-day are closing lives of misery and inactivity solely from the consequences of using the hard-grip hard rubber truss, or the vice-grip radical cure truss, or the deceptive-grip rubber web truss! The ruptured, in the words of Patrick Henry, might say, "Give me death" rather than a long life under the ban of such inquisitorial devices.

The afflicted may avoid such a state of things by applying to Dr. SHERMAN, No. 1 Ann st., opposite the *Herald* office.

Rupture and Trusses Cause

gradual and imperceptible undermining of the constitution, impairing the digestive functions, and thereby inducing fevers of the worst type.

For the proof of this the reader may call to mind the recollection of old ruptured friends, the look of dejection, the wavering step, the sunken eyes, the hollow cheeks, the bent form, the wreck of a once ambitious and proud form, lingering without hope, a mere thing of living misery. Such is a true picture of the individual who has become exhausted and life-weary from the long use of those engines of misery known as "Radical Cure Inflammation Trusses," "Hard Rubber Cure Trusses," "Elastic Web Trusses," &c.

Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment is a guarantee against such consequences, affording security, comparative comfort, and eventual cure without interfering with exercise or labor. Office, No. 1 Ann st., opposite the *Herald* office.

Rupture and Trusses

tax the energies and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physical, social relations and mental devotions, in the physical and mental pursuance of his business—in a word, it makes man less than man, and when from one or the other of the foregoing afflictions he begins to realize his mortifying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commiseration.

The truss with the long back pad and the ivory ball in the centre of a ring pad, with a half hoop spring, known as the "Radical Cure Truss," or the "Hard Rubber Truss," should be guarded against with as much precaution as a rabid dog, as the injurious effects from their use are often times as dreadful and fatal as hydrophobia.

Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment affords complete restoration of the functions of the various organs and the permanent cure of the rupture in such cases as are not too far gone by the use of trusses, with comparative comfort and without restriction from exercise or labor.

The best of reference given to gentlemen of this City who have been cured by Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment after being victims to the truss torture system ten, twenty, thirty, and forty years. Consultation free. Office of Dr. SHERMAN, No. 1 Ann st., opposite *Herald* office.

How Rupture is Cured.

FATHERS, MOTHERS, SONS, AND DAUGHTERS SHOULD READ IT.

The fallacy of curing rupture by trusses, has been fully established by the experience of past ages. There is certainly no Truss that will radically cure confirmed rupture, or that can be truly considered, if worn any length of time, other than injurious. Let us look into the subject and you will readily comprehend our views. The peculiar internal forces against the walls of the abdomen prevent adhesion and the cure of rupture by the truss; besides, the truss worn sufficiently tight to resist the internal downward pressure, with the design of attempting to produce adhesive inflammation, is to be condemned for the following reasons:

First—It is dangerous, irksome, and painful. Second—It is highly injurious to the muscular structure. Third—It is repugnant to the senses, and inconsistent with the present stage of artistic surgery. Take the ruptured man far advanced in life, and he will tell you he has been deluded from his earliest recollection by vainly attempting to get cured from the use of trusses, and that from misery to untold agony he has gone on, from period to period, spending his money and exhausting his patience, with a vast increase of his rupture.

What is the truss but a half hoop gripping steel or iron band provided on each end with pads to press simultaneously upon the back and abdomen? What must be the effect of the pads? Are they not heating and debilitating to the back and walls of the abdomen? Is not the ceaseless force of the main spring bearing these pads toward each other attended with fearful results? Look for a moment into the structure of man, the location of the organs, and you will say with us that the kidneys, the bladder, the tendons, the spleen, the vertebræ, and the lumbar regions, must sooner or later be seriously affected by the continued pressure of the truss, and manhood destroyed, ere the victim has reached the prime of life.

Let us see from the following example: Fill, for instance, a sack, as the abdomen is filled, and clasp it with one of these so-called radical cure trusses, and you will see the terrible indentations made by the pressure. It is in this way that the constant severe embrace or grip of the truss exhausts the muscular fibre, and inflicts irreparable injury upon the organs, completely destroying their functions; in a word, making the young old, and the old useless.

There is nothing more easily comprehended when the nature of yielding substances acted upon by constant pressure is contemplated.

Those wishing to avoid the calamities resulting from Rupture and Trusses, which sooner or later will follow, may do so by securing

DR. SHERMAN'S

method of cure, which consists of mechanical and medicinal applications of his own invention and discovery, during the use of which the patient can perform labor with comfort and security, and without interfering with the cure.

OFFICE: PARK ROW, NEW-YORK CITY.

Personal attention necessary. Terms depend upon the case as developed on examination. Persons from the country can receive treatment and return for home same day.

CONSULTATION FREE. TERMS MODERATE.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c., Beautiful boxes note paper.

WM. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. [illegible] No branch offices. Card Engravers, [illegible] Stationers, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Recommended by dentists generally.

A Friend in Need.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to sufferers from Coughs and Colds. 50 cts. and $1.

MARRIED.

SHERWOOD—LEFFERTS.—On Saturday, Dec. 4, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. W. Gever, MARY IDA, daughter of W. H. Lefferts, of this City, to THOMAS SHERWOOD, of Maryport, Cumberland, England.

FEWSMITH—GRANT.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 12, by Rev. J. Fewsmith, D. D., LIVINGSTON FEWSMITH, son of the officiating clergyman, to ANNA L. GRANT, daughter of Alexander Grant, all of Newark.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 13, after a painful illness, NANCY, the beloved wife of William G. Adams, aged 52 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas Chapel, 60th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., and from thence to Woodlawn Cemetery.

COLE.—On Friday, Jan. 14, MARY, wife of the late Wicant Johnson Cole, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 67 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUNNELL.—On Friday, Jan. 14, GRACE, only child of Elbridge G. and Marie Fish Dunnell, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 179 East 73d st.

HOWE.—On Thursday, Jan. 13, Mrs. SARAH HOWE, relict of Andrew Howe, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. C. H. Longstreet, 141st st., North New-York, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—At West Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, GEORGE HYATT, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the West Mount Vernon Depot for the arrival of the 11:40 train from Grand Central Depot. Interment at Woodlawn.

HUNT.—In Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 12, of croupous diphtheria, ANNIE MARSH, daughter of E. Hamilton and Cynthia O. Hunt, of Chicago, Ill., aged 4 years and 1 month.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, 14th inst., SILLICK NICHOLS, in the 88th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PERRY.—In this City, after a short illness, MARIE E. PERRY, wife of Myron Perry, aged 44 years.

Funeral services from the Sturtevant House, at 1 o'clock P. M., Sunday, 16th inst. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SPECK.—At Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 13, ELIZABETH SPECK, eldest daughter of Adolph and Evalina M. Speck, aged 14 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Potts Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington av., between 167th and 168th sts.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 14, 1876, ABRAM C., youngest son of Henry and Roby Ann Smith, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, from Central Baptist Church, 42d st., near Broadway. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TO-MORROW'S EDITION

OF

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

WILL CONTAIN ARTICLES BY

ALEXANDRE DUMAS,

GRACE GREENWOOD,

THOMAS HARDY.

ALL THE NEWS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,

THE HOUSEHOLD,

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,

MILITARY GOSSIP, AND

LOCAL REPORTS.

The Times is the Best Advertising Medium.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction:

MONDAY, Jan. 17, a private library of miscellaneous classical and theological books.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18, many popular scientific, medical and miscellaneous publications.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH-POWDER removes tartar and discoloration, arrests decay, and keeps the teeth sound, clean, and white. 25 and 50 cents.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal of the best quality; also in Poultry, Game, fresh Eggs, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

A New Volume of the International Scientific Series.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT,

With a General Account of Physical Optics. By Dr. EUGENE LOMMEL. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

In the present treatise, Prof. LOMMEL has given an admirable outline of the Nature of Light and the Laws of Optics. Unlike most other writers on this subject, the author has, we think wisely, postponed all reference to theories of the nature of the light until the laws of reflection, refraction, and absorption, have been clearly set before the reader.

Volumes of the Series already issued:

I.	TYNDALL. Forms of Water	$1 50
II.	BAGEHOT. Physic and Politics	1 50
III.	SMITH. Foods	1 75
IV.	BAIN. Mind and Body	1 50
V.	SPENCER. Study of Sociology	1 50
VI.	COOKE. The New Chemistry	2 00
VII.	STEWART. The Conservation of Energy	1 50
VIII.	PETTIGREW. Animal Locomotion	1 75
IX.	MAUDSLEY. Responsibility in Mental Disease	1 50
X.	AMOS. The Science of Law	1 75
XI.	MAREY. Animal Mechanism	1 75
XII.	DRAPER. The Conflict between Religion and Science	1 75
XIII.	SCHMIDT. Descent and Darwinism	1 50
XIV.	VOGEL. Light and Photography	2 00
XV.	COOKE. Fungi	1 50
XVI.	WHITNEY. Life and Growth of Language	1 50
XVII.	JEVONS. Money and the Mechanism of Exchange	1 75

II.

THE HISTORY OF CREATION;

OR, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARTH AND ITS INHABITANTS BY THE ACTION OF NATURAL CAUSES. A Popular Exposition of the Doctrine of Evolution in general, and of that of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck, in particular. From the German of ERNST HAECKEL, Professor in the University of Jena. Translation revised by E. Ray Lankester. With Colored Plates and Genealogical Views of the Various Groups of both Plants and Animals. 2 vols., post 8vo Price, $5.

If this work had appeared before my essay had been written, I should probably never have completed it. Almost all the conclusions at which I have arrived I find confirmed by this naturalist, whose knowledge on many points is much fuller than mine.—*From Preface to Darwin's "Descent of Man."*

This great work of the greatest of German naturalists is not only remarkable for its learning, and the overwhelming nature of its proofs of the "Theory of Descent," but it will surprise the reader in nothing more than in the popularity and agreeableness of its style. Dr. Lankester, its accomplished editor, is not only responsible for the scientific truthfulness of the English rendering, but he has done an excellent service in securing a pleasant and readable translation.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The translation we must call an exceedingly good one.—*Nature.*

III.

THE COTTON STATES.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1875. By CHARLES NORDHOFF, author of "California for Health," &c., "Politics for Young Americans," &c. 1 vol., 8vo., paper covers. Price, 50 cents.

DEDICATION.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I respectfully offer you a report on the political and industrial condition of several of the Southern States, the result of an exploration made by me during the Spring and Summer of the present year, at the request of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the New-York *Herald*. The facts collected here seem to me likely to interest you, who, I sincerely believe, have failed to make the people of the Southern States contented, chiefly because in your exalted position, it was unfortunately difficult for you to know the real condition of those States, which has rapidly and continually changed from year to year of your administration. Had you been able to examine them for yourself in 1874-5, as you did in 1865, I cannot doubt that your Southern policy would in very many particulars have been different from what it has been; for it is your duty, as it doubtless is your wish, to secure the liberties and increase the prosperity, contentment, and happiness of all your fellow-citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

ALPINE, Bergen County, New-Jersey, September, 1875.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

OWEN GWYNNE'S GREAT WORK.

OWEN GWYNNE'S GREAT WORK. By Lady AUGUSTA NOEL, author of "Wandering Willie." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

The story is really well told, and is decidedly interesting. * * * Displays some capital descriptive power.—*Academy, London.*

We are afraid that our warmest words of commendation will appear cold and sober to persons who can appreciate an admirable story, beautifully conceived, and told in exquisite language. The plot is so interesting that we fancy few persons will follow it with unquickened pulse.—*Standard, London.*

A very pathetic and beautiful tale, in which an original conception is worked out charmingly. * * * The characters are all delineated with rare tenderness and delicacy.—*Scotsman, London.*

II.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED. A Novel. By MARY CECIL HAY, author of "Old Myddelton's Money," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

A pretty story, and the interest is well sustained.—*Spectator, London.*

The author possesses considerable cleverness and vigor of style, writes smart, lively dialogue, and describes effectively the various situations in which her actors are placed.—*Standard, London.*

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Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

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New-York Weekly Times.

1876.

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The same plan will be adopted with foreign and domestic news. The proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislatures will be condensed, and presented in such a shape that the progress of legislation from week to week may be seen at a glance. There will be correspondence from the most important centres of the country, and from abroad; and this will be on topics likely to have most interest for the class among which THE WEEKLY TIMES finds its largest circulation. Besides this, the paper will contain book reviews by the ablest writers, the choicest literary selections; and original stories by the best American and European writers.

The Agricultural Department will form a very prominent feature of the paper, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it superior to anything of the kind now published. It will contain original articles from practical farmers, a complete weekly review of the condition of the crops at home and abroad, full weekly market reports, full reports of the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, financial, domestic produce, live stock, dry-goods, and general markets. Everything which has any interest for farmers anywhere will be found in the columns of THE WEEKLY TIMES, which will thus become as distinctly a farmer's paper as any purely agricultural journal published.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal sale noticed for yesterday, Friday, Jan. 14, at the Exchange, by Blackwell & Riker, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 21st inst., while in reference to the sale by M. A. J. Lynch, of a house and lot on Third avenue, south of Eighty-third street, nothing was done, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., with R. M. Goff, report having sold at private contract the four story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.5 by 78, situate on Madison avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Eighty-third street, for $20,000 to Mr. H. L. Volkening. Lespinasse & Friedman also report having sold the plot of land, 150 by 228, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundred and First street, for $60,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Two sales are announced for-day at the Exchange, viz.:

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 88, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 20 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 644 by 562 by 694.4 by 647, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

Stanton st., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Sheriff st., 18.9x60, (½ part of;) Meyer Baum and wife to Joseph M. Alexander .... nom.
Stanton st., same property, (½ part of;) Joseph M. Alexander to Anton Weige $2,000
117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11x irregular; also 117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; Henry Benning and wife and others to Lucas Koenig 21,850
Road from King's Bridge to Williams Bridge, n. w. s., 51.10x91.6, Yonkers, (24th Ward;) Richard Clinchy to William Clinchy 1,500
10th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 45th st., 50.2x100; Hancke Hencken to Frederick W. Hencken 14,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 42d st., 20.4x50; also 1st av., s. w. corner of 43d st., 50x90.4; also 1st av., w. s., 110.6 ft. s. of 43d st., 50x52.6; Joseph B. Lichtenstein and wife to Solomon Ehrlich 161,000
112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100; Louisa S. Hoover and husband to Margaret J. McKeachnie 16,000
Division st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 42x20.6; Solomon Levy and wife to Regina Goldschmidt 5,000
10th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; William T. Essig and wife to Valentine Koenig .... nom.
117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11, irregular; also, 117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; L. Koenig to Jacob Schoener 22,000
Thompson st., s. e. s., 120 ft. s. of West Houston st., 20.4 3-12x197.6, to Laurens st.; Murray Hoffman, Referee, to William H. Hurlbut and others 23,100
Thompson st., s. e. s., 181.1 3-12 ft. s. of West Houston st., 20.4 5-12x197.6, to Laurens st.; same to same 23,100
Thompson st., s. e. s., 160.8 10-12 ft. s. of West Houston st., 20.4 5-12x197.6, to Laurens st.; same to same 23,100
Thompson st., s. e. s., 140.4 5-12 ft. s. of West Houston st., 20.4 5-12x197.6, to Laurens st.; same to same 23,100
36th st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 8th av., 100x98.9; Lewis O. Corbet to Thomas Stillman $5,000
East Broadway, Nos. 86, 88, and 90, n. s., 135.6 ft. e. of Market st., 66.3x75; Frank Schaeffler and wife to Joseph Schaeffler 15,000
82d st., n. s., 117.2 2-5 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.2 2-5x102.2; John Seery and wife to Elizabeth M. O'Neill .... nom.
26th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 7th av., 24x98.9; Elliot Sandford Referee, to John Keys 11,100
147th st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x99.11; also, 110th st., s. s., 129 ft. w. of 4th av., 42x100.11; also ½ part of Academy st., w. s., 137.8 ft. n. of Vermilyea av., 198.3 ft. to Kingsbridge Road, 38x irregular; also, Academy st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Vermilyea av., 50x137.9, to Kingsbridge Road; also 1-10th part of Kingsbridge Road, irregular, 22 acres; Philip Stiner to Isaac Sommers, Assignee .... nom.
61st st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x118; Sidney De Cay, Referee, to Lucretia C. Smith 5,000
7th av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 46th st., 20x80; also, 7th av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 46th st., 20x80, (two-fifths part of;) E. J. Edwards and others to E. W. Cole 10,000

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MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.

The Oneida *Union* says: "A singular though interesting affair came off at the residence of Philip Wager, Esq., of this village, on Thursday morning of last week. His daughter, Annie C., a deaf mute, was united in marriage to Thomas H. Jewell, also a deaf mute, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier, Pastor of St. John's Church, in this village, who was not acquainted with the manner of conversing with mutes. This difficulty was, however, easily overcome by the clergyman holding the open Prayer-book before them, while Miss Ella Wager, sister of the bride, interpreted the proper sentences and gave the silent responses of the pair. Both the groom and bride are very intelligent, and have been acquainted with each other for the past twelve years, having attended school together and graduated at the New-York Institute for Deaf and Dumb some years ago, since which time they, for five years, have been teachers of the same institution, the husband being one of the present instructors. The happy couple left for New-York on the day of their marriage, where they intend to make their future home."

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STORES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade to rent. Apply to agents for the owners. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

DOWN-TOWN STORES AND OFFICES TO let. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

We offer 250 pieces CACHMIRE CYCLOPE, costing, imported, $2 47, gold, to land, at $2, currency, per yard; A. Giraud & Cie., CASHMIRE ALEXANDRA, and BIG ELEPHANT; Antoine Guinet & Cie. gros grain superieur CACHMIRE LE RHONE, all offering at a reduction of 50c. to $1 a yard FROM FORMER PRICES.

Bonnet & Co.'s superior quality POULT DE SOIE reduced from $3 50 to $3, from $3 75 to $3 25, from $4 50 to $3 75.

In PLAIN COLORED SILKS we are offering TAFFETAS at 75c., worth $1, and CASHMIRE RISTORI at $1 50, worth $2, PLAIN GROS GRAINS in seal brown, myrtle green, navy blue; Corbeau, prune, fumee de Londres, tea rose, Eglantine, gris perle, and all the FASHIONABLE SHADES for STREET, DINNER, or EVENING WEAR, at $1 25, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, reduced from $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.

STRIPED, CHECKED, and PLAID SILKS in ALL COLORS, from 50c. to $1 per yard.

Elegant LYONS BROCADES in pink, sky, pearl, ecru, cream and white, twenty-seven inches wide, reduced from $5 to $3 50, and from $4 to $2 75.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham B. Warner, Abraham R. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Steljes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Tallmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.

R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.

ja15-law6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja15-law6wS*

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A large assortment of Stylish Suits in Black and Colored Silks, from $45.

Camel's Hair Cloth and Black Cashmere, with all Silk Skirt, for $42 to $15.

Black Cashmere Suits at $20.

Camel's Hair Suits with Feather Trimming, $28.

Camel's Hair Overdresses, $11 to $23.

ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORS, $8 to $10.

FINE BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE OVERDRESSES, at $25.

IMPORTED COSTUMES, this season's goods, at $30.

LOT OF POLONAISES at $2 50, and upward.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Suits at $16.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Overskirts and Jackets, $10.

MISSES' CASHMERE SUITS at $15. Children's Suits at $3 50.

LADIES' PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, SILK TRIMMED, at $6 50.

Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $8 50 to $11.

Ladies' Serge Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $4 35.

Ladies' Figured Rep Wrappers, $3 25.

Also, Ladies' Underwear in great variety.

Tucked and Ruffled Walking Skirts, 95c. to $1.

Train Skirts, from $3. Canton Flannel Skirts, 90c.

Chemises, plain, 60c. Tucked and ruffled yoke, 90c.

Tucked and Embroidered, $1 25.

Muslin Drawers, from 52c., upward. Canton Flannel Drawers, 75c.

Night Dresses, from $1 10 to $3 75.

Shaker Flannel Skirts, $2 85. Scarlet Flannel Skirts, $2 45.

Complete Trousseau, from $50.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

INFANTS' WEAR IN FULL ASSORTMENT

SILK-TRIMMED WHITE MERINO CLOAKS, $7 to $9. EMBROIDERED, $13 50.

WALKING COATS, BRAIDED CLOTH, $3. VELVET, HAND EMBROIDERED, $8. CASHMERE, $5 50.

CHRISTENING ROBES, EMBROIDERED, $4 50, and LACE, $15. CAPS, $4 50.

NURSING BASKETS, $3 50 to $10.

PIQUE DRESSES, $1 80, and up.

INFANTS' OUTFITS a specialty, on hand or got up to order.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Cloaks,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY, FROM JANUARY 10.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7 50, $9, and up, Ladies' Velvet Cloaks at $40, $45, and $50.

ALSO,

to their well-selected stock of REAL LACES in POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,

comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.,

NOVELTIES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS, AND TO

A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.

125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.

Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.

A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, commencing

MONDAY, JANUARY 10,

Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

Also,

in complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Huck, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LORD & TAYLOR

will sell until the FIRST OF FEBURARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FINE WALKING AND DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, including SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has always been made up with a view of meeting the special wants of its readers, and of being a welcome guest in every family. In the first place nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of these. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life; useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen, and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of the TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of the TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of the TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN AMERICA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy and reliable Servant's Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., a number of very carefully selected servants for every capacity are waiting for situations for City or country at reduced wages.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement, as companion, occasional correspondent, and would sew some, or superintend a house where a sister's interest would be appreciated; would travel; small compensation for pleasant home in small American family; references. Reliable parties may address one week Post Office Box No. 374 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, respectable young girl; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, and a good seamstress; willing to do all or either work; neat in her person and obliging; has over two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—By a French Protestant young woman, or as nurse and seamstress; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Swedish woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 883 3d av., between 54th and 55th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; or to take care of a baby. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family; good City reference. Inquire at No. 8 Morton st.

CHAMBER-MAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY a respectable girl at chamber-work and laundress, or chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 131 East 71st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; first-class references; City or country. Inquire for Maggie, 403 West 29th st., West-side Relief Association.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Welsh woman, with nine years' reference, as first-class family cook and laundress; last employer to be seen; is a clean, willing, and reliable woman; able to work for a large family; and not particular as to City or country; understands milk and butter. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; good baker; excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a small family; best City reference. Address No. 241 West 22d st., rear, fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches, soups, meats; can bone and lard and get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; English, Spanish, and French styles; is a first-class pastry cook; either public or private; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; is neat, willing, and obliging; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter, one as a first-class cook, the other as laundress, or to do the work between them; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or would do the entire work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 26th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address C. P., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN A private family, or private boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear, second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; best of reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands soups, meats, game, and vegetables; also, pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; is a good laundress; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK AND BAKER; understands soups and game in all its branches; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook. Call on or address Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; makes very handsome suits in the latest fashion at moderate prices; or will go out by the day. Call at No. 101 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $7 a week, or would go by the month for less. Address J. W., Box No 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH LADY DRESS-maker wishes a few more families' work at home; children's and ladies' suits made up in the latest style; also all kinds of plain sewing. Call at No. 222 West 17th st., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as nurse for two or three children, for very moderate wages. Call at Morison's Trustworthy and Reliable Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG American girl to do general house-work in a small family; she has the best of references; is willing and of kind disposition, and would serve for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDE GIRL, not afraid of work; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, with first-class references, to do general house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging, and very neat and tidy, and will serve for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do house-work; (has a boy eight years old;) is a good cook and laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 129 West 19th st. for two days.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS house-worker, or plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 248 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a highly recommended young woman as first-class laundress; understands getting up ladies' finery, and gentlemen's shirts, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who understands her business thoroughly, having lived with some of the first families in this City, from whom she can furnish satisfactory testimonials; desires washing to do at her own home. Call or address M. S., No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, and clear-starching; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WOULD assist with chamber-work; has best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NICE YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to mind a child or do light house-work; tidy, obliging, and fully capable of doing chamber-work and waiting; City or country; wages a trifle. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children; will make herself generally useful; good City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 34th st., back room, third floor; Miss Thies.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, (PROTESTANT,) capable of taking the entire charge; understands her business perfectly; good City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in the fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to wait on a lady; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Call or address No. 169 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Ring second floor bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse to growing children; would make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a good home; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 19th st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT nurse to take care of an invalid or elderly person; is intelligent and cheerful. Call upon or address Nurse, Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 67 Irving place, New-York City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; runs two machines, and sews neatly by hand; can cut and fit or make elaborate underclothing in the best manner; will do either nursing or chamber-work, and for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress and dress-maker would engage for $7 a week. Call at No. 320 West 27th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong, willing girl, who is a good waitress, and a very quick, active girl; would not object to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD WASHERWOMAN, to take washing to her own home; is a good laundress; best City reference; will go out by the day if required. Call at No. 831 2d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS gentlemen's or family washing by week or month. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the rear.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; one that understands his business in all its branches; good reference given from his last place of nine years. Call or address at Miner & Co.'s, No. 121 East 22d st., or Dr. Putman, in 4th av., near 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN every respect; has first-class City testimonials; can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address J. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; nine years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., for one week, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 5th av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; first-class City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A VERY REspectable couple; the man is an excellent farmer, gardener, and coachman; the woman a good cook and first-class laundress; would also take charge of a laundry, in the City or country, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK.—BY A HIGHLY REspectable married couple; the man is an excellent farmer, gardener, and coachman; the woman an excellent cook and first-class laundress; would also take charge of a laundry in the City or country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH A SMALL family; has had sixteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; now or next Spring, to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; none but those who are in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address O. R., Box No. 120 Post Office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN OF very good appearance and polite habits, as waiter in a private family or hotel; City or country; has first-class references. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Address H. R., No. 217 East 47th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, speaking English, lately landed from Paris, in a private family; City references. Address Lyon, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS references. Call on or address J. H. F., No. 745 10th av., Room No. 6.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; HAS good references; will work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 104 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Address J. McA., No. 169 West 25th st.

HELP WANTED.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, unmarried, is wanted to fill the position of resident apothecary at St. Luke's Hospital. Apply by letter, stating age and experience, addressed to SUPERINTENDENT, St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st. and 5th av.

AMANUENSIS REQUIRED.—A GOOD RAPID writer as above. Address B. J., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A BUTLER HAVING A THOROUGH knowledge of his business and a disposition to attend to it. Address Box No. 1,073 Post Office, with references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE; GERMAN OR English preferred. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 48 West 34th st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HUNT & McDONALD, AT STORES, No. 270 Water st., SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M., One Case, ex China.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., PASTOR of the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Service will commence at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. THOMSON'S BIBLE CLASS, 5 o'clock.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' MEETING, 4 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS, THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, and SATURDAY EVENING, WITH SINGING, at 8:30 o'clock, in parlors.

DAILY MEETING FOR PRAYER at 3:30 o'clock, Lecture Room.

A DAILY UNION NOONDAY PRAYER-meeting is held in the West Eleventh Street Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Mr. Page's,) conducted by Pastors from different denominations. Come if only for a few moments.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor. Morning, 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Syro-Phenician Woman." Evening, 7:30 o'clock—"Am I a Waif?" Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers and friends all greeted with a cordial welcome.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free. Noon day prayer-meetings, 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject for Sunday evening, "The Great Physician."

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, the Pastor, Rev. William Lloyd, will preach. Morning—"Broken Cisterns." Evening—"The Pillars of the Temple of Truth." Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Strangers are always welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.: The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Johns, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject; "The Lost Joy." Young people's meeting, 6 P. M. Revival service all the week. Seats all free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows, will preach in the morning, at 11, and at 7:45 in the evening. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Bedford and Downing st.—Preaching, Sunday, 16th inst., by Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett. Subject, 10 A. M., "David and Goliath, or Faith and Unbelief." Dr. A. S. Patten will occupy the pulpit at 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of services.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Morton sts.—Rev. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free, all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Madison av. and 42d st.

Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., Will preach Morning and evening.

Rev. S. W. BONHAM, Head of the House of the Evangelist, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.,

James M. Pullman, Pastor,

Sunday morning at 11,

Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on Sundays. On Wednesdays, evening prayer at 7:30, with lecture. On Sunday evening, Jan. 16, the Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach the second in a series of sermons, on "Popular Skepticism." All the seats in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M. a service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., near 6th av.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject, "Baptist City Mission Work." Sunday-school, 2:30; Pastor's Bible-class, 3. Dr. Pearson, of Pittsburg, Penn., preaches in evening. Baptism administered. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Pastor.—Services Sunday, Jan. 16, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., will preach on City Evangelization, Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the First Union Presbyterian Church, 86th st. and Lexington av., Rev. James Latimer, Pastor.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Green st., near Canal.—Rev. Geo. Stuart Campbell at 10:30 and 3:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 2:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5TH av., above 45th st.,) Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN WEST PRESBYTErian Church, (42d st., between 5th and 6th avs.) to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock a service will be held for the promotion of interest and efficiency in Sabbath-school work. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and by the Pastor, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the morning, the Rector will preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, at 10:30 A. M. Service of song, 7:30 evening, followed with a sermon by the Pastor. Cordial invitation.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 29th st., near 9th av.—Rev. Mr. Rowell will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject, morning, "How Shall the Masses be Reached?" Afternoon, "The Soul's Cry After God."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by the children on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Public invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th av. and Hudson st.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The character of our knowledge in a future state." All are cordially invited to attend.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of this association will be held in the lecture-room of the Third R. P. Church, West 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, when the usual election of Trustees will take place.

JOHN H. LOUDON, President.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE speaker) lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists 10 A. M., and Prof. S. B. Brittan lectures 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Lunatics of Speculation." Hall No. 55 West 33d st. Children's lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Religion and Childhood."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—"Primary" class at 3 o'clock this day in Madison Square Presbyterian Church Chapel. "Superintendent's" class at 4 o'clock next Tuesday in Fulton Street Chapel. "Normal" class at 4:45 next Thursday in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. Monthly meeting of the association in Dr. Crosby's Church, 7:30 o'clock, Monday evening next. Lesson for Sunday, 23d inst., taught by Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, of Albany, and an address by Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson. "Dealing with Awakened Consciences." Music led by Mr. C. R. Taintor, accompanied by a cornet.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catherine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject, "God's Essential Nature." Evening service, 7:30. Young People's prayer meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This is the oldest Methodist Church in America. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., West of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Morning discourse—"Temptation of Christ;" evening—"To-morrow Too Late;" baptism after sermon.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES B. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Evening subject—"The recognition of Friends in Heaven." Seats free. Revival services every night during the week.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 16th inst. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class, 3 P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL, BY REQUEST, repeat a sermon recently preached for the City Mission Society, at Trinity Church, on Sunday morning, 16th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. A collection will be made for the society.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., Sunday next, at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR, PASTOR OF FOURTH Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near Broadway, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 3:30.

REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday evening, 16th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. WM. F. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach Morning and Evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway. All are welcome.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Manhood of Jesus." At 7:30 P. M., Subject—"The Thief's Request and Christ's Response." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening service.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Pastor.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 9 o'clock; litany, 10:30 o'clock; celebration, (choral,) 11 o'clock. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 o'clock. (Rev. M. W. B. Noyes.) Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, Jan. 16, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. W. H. Thomas; 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. H. Lightbourn. Subject: "An Infidel."

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, at 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE THIRD ANNUAL COURSE OF SERMONS, arranged by an Association of Clergymen of the P. E. Church in this City, will be given as follows:

General Subject: "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life."

Jan. 16.—Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, "The True Revival," Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. and 35th st.

Jan. 23.—Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. "Religion in Everyday Life," Church of the Incarnation.

Jan. 30.—Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, Dean Elect of the Cambridge Divinity School, "Personal Religion," Church of the Incarnation.

Feb. 6.—Rev. C. George Currie, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, "Religion in the Family," Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st.

Feb. 13.—Rev. Percy Browne, Rector of St. James', Boston Highlands, "Temptations and Dangers of Our Social Life," the Church of the Atonement.

Feb. 20.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, "Special Seasons and Agencies of Devotion," The Church of the Atonement.

Feb. 27.—Rev. William Kirkus, Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, "The Sunday-School," The Church of the Atonement.

Services to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2D AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.

REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.

Morning.

REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D.

Subject:

"THE BEGINNINGS OF LIBERTY IN THE BIBLE."

Evening, 7:30 o'clock,

Sunday-school Missionary Mass-meeting.

Addresses by

REV. WALTER H. BROOKS, OF RICHMOND, VA.

REV. ALFRED TAYLOR, OF NEW-YORK.

Other interesting exercises.

THE "UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION" WILL hold a meeting Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 27th st., near 2d av. Addresses by Mr. Charles Sotheran, Mr. R. B. Westbrook, and others.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A sermon on this subject will be delivered in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs., by Rev. David Gregg, Pastor, to-morrow evening. Services to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM.—REV. W. T. Clarke will preach in the morning on "Pro Bono Publico." A special service of song in the evening. The public cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of West 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19|CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA.....WED. Jan. 26|PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9

*Steamers carried * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
MONTANA.....Feb. 22 at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. ——
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March ——

These steamers were perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more exclusively than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72 third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE REBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Broken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $726. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $26; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD,

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Boboken.

HERMANN.....Sat. Jan 15|AMERICA.....Sat. Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN.Jan. 22|ODER.....Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....Jan. 19.
ETNA.....Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.....Jan. 29.
CARIBBEE.....Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

FIM, BORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....JAN. 15
GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Clearance free of commissions. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier N. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 69 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to

Y. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 38 North River:

HAVARINO.....Jan. 20|OTHELLO.....Feb. 26
COLOMBO.....Feb. 12|HINDOO.....March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45; currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 17|ILLINOIS.....Feb. 3
INDIANA.....Jan. 22|City of Limerick...Feb. 10
*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 29|OHIO.....Feb. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN MACDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Jan. 15.SWITZERLAND.....Jan. 29
NEDERLAND.....Feb. 9.STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Jan. 16|STATE OF NEVADA.Jan. 28
VADERLAND.....Feb. 9|SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. ALASKA.....Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. .....MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mattin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....23 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MOEELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY B. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-Prest.

INVESTMENTS FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CARATEL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The capital stock of the company is four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, all of which was issued in payment for property necessary for their business.

The indebtedness of said company does not exceed twelve thousand dollars.

(Signed,) GENIO C. SCOTT, President.
S. D. WILSON, } Trustees.
JOSEPH HALL, }

JAN. 10, 1876.

City and County of New-York—ss.: H. WELLINGTON, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of said company, and that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

H. WELLINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn to this 14th day of January, 1876.

(Signed,) Lewis L. PIERCE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 260, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.

E. G. ROLSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such eight per cent. bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS S. GOLD, }
H. B. CAMMANN, } Executive
P. M. MYERS, } Committee.

ROCHESTER CITY

Seven Per Cent. Water Bonds, Coupon or Registered, due in 1903,

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

COEN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1876. By order.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS Bank can collect dividend.

SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Banker, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

WM. RATNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

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S. S. ALASKA.....Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. .....MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

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On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

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H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

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CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MOEELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3.

By Order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 3d av. and 9th st.,
12TH JANUARY, 1876.

will pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.

C. W. FARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M. and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand, at their office in New-York, Western Union Building.

WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 184 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Banker, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1876.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

WM. RATNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

JAMES H. PINKNEY,	W. S. HANFORD,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,	FRANCIS BROWN,
F. H. MACY,	ALFRED W. SPEAR,
JOHN McKESSON,	JOSEPH ROGERS.
JAMES L. TODD,	HENRY DEMAREST,
GIDEON POTT,	JUNIUS A. FULLER,
HENRY W. BELCHER,	WM. A. POND,
HENRY ANSTICE,	I. N. PAULDING,
	WM. C. BARRETT,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and HENRY DEMAREST elected Vice President, (in place of Henry W. Belcher, who declined a re-election) for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY DAYTON,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	ABRAM WAKEMAN,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSCH,
B. A. METCALF,	JAMES NEEVER,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAM'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD McFEELEY,	NICHOLAS SHAGRIST,
MERRITT H. SMITH,	DAVID MAHANY,
E. G. SATTERLEE,	JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	H. J. BARINGER.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION THIS DAY held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	JONA W. ALLEN,
GEO. W. PLATT,	ANDREW M. LLS,
JOHN LAWRENCE,	JOHN C. WORK,
GEO. C. PETERS,	HUDSON HOAGLAND,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	CHAS. G. JUDSON,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDMUND A. SMITH,
	WILLIAM A. HALL,

and JOHN BODINE, SAMUEL G. HARRIOT, and JOHN W. MASURY were elected inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day the following named gentleman were unanimously elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	HENRY A. BURR,
RICHARD IRVIN,	HENRY E. NESMITH,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CYRUS CURTISS,	ALEXANDER E. ORR,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,	DAVID L. WALLACE,
GEORGE PALEN,	WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	SIMEON PITCH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Benjamin B. Sherman was unanimously re-elected President.

WILLIAM H.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF CHARLES IRVING & CO.—THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

A meeting of eighteen of the creditors of Charles Irving & Co., manufacturers and dealers in furniture, who have suspended, was held yesterday afternoon, at the factory, No. 206 East Twenty-seventh street, for the purpose of devising some plan for securing a satisfactory settlement of their claims. After considerable delay the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. John Pullman, the Assignee, as Chairman, and Mr. James M. Ball, representative of the Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, as Secretary. The statement of the firm was then read by the Secretary. It gives the total liabilities as $27,319 24 and the assets as $12,983 12 exclusive of doubtful claims held by the firm amounting to $11,219 42. John C. Cutler, of Arnold, Constable & Co., disputed an item of $742 21 in the liabilities, claiming that the real indebtedness was over $1,700. It was also found that the book-keeper had omitted a newspaper claim of $97 20, which increased the liabilities to $27,916 44. Mr. Charles Irving then explained that the amount of stock on hand ($12,454 22) had been estimated at ten per cent. below the actual cost price, a statement which was disputed by the mortgagee of the building, Mr. Dinger.

The Chairman, after stating that he held no security for his claim of $6,000, explained the nature of the claim, stating that it consisted of notes, which he had indorsed for the firm, and afterward paid, when it became unable to meet maturing notes. Edward Irving next explained an item of $2,925 bills payable, by stating that it was the amount of a note indorsed by S. C. Keller, and discounted by one George B. Ripley, who now held it. Another item of $3,000 represented two notes which he had indorsed to the order of Lutherwise & Co., without his father's knowledge. Mr. Charles Irving said that the incumbrances amounted to $75,000 more than could be realized by the sale of the building. He had three lots on Eighteenth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, in his wife's name. This property bore three mortgages amounting to $17,500. He did not think they would sell for even $8,000 a piece at the present time. Mr. Dinger said that he thought it was due to the rest of the creditors to explain that the Assignee held the third mortgage as collateral for his claim of $6,000. If he paid the back interest on the mortgages his claim would be worth money. He thought the firm had done themselves injury by overestimating the value of their stock. In reply to an inquiry as to what proposal the firm was ready to make, Mr. Charles Irving said that he scarcely knew what to do. He would like to continue business long enough to sell the stock and give the proceeds to his creditors, but, of course, this lay entirely with them. Mr. Irving's son then said that his father and himself had given the subject much careful consideration, and were ready to offer twenty-five per cent. on the dollar, unsecured, at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. One of the creditors stated that he would advocate putting the firm in bankruptcy. This, however, not seeming to harmonize with the views of the majority, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Simmons, H. E. Merriam, and John C. Cutler, to examine the affairs of the firm and report whether it would be expedient to accept the terms offered by the firm. Mr. Dinger also made a proposal to pay twenty per cent. of the claim in cash, saying that the committee might consider this in conjunction with the firm's offer. The meeting then adjourned.

SETTLING WITH THEIR CREDITORS.

The firm of Cuthbert, Ross & Cook, wholesale liquor-dealers, at No. 38 Burling slip, which made an assignment to Smith T. Baker, have succeeded in making an arrangement with their creditors. Their liabilities amounted to $118,585 20, and their real assets were $60,000. The assignee collected over $40,000 of the assets, and the firm offered to compromise at forty cents on the dollar, which has been accepted by the creditors.

There is a movement on foot among the creditors of Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, of No. 6 Rector street, toward a compromise. The firm were extensively engaged in the iron trade, and made an assignment some time ago to E. A. Bacon and E. R. Wiggin. The liabilities amounted to $511,510 19, and the assets $398,062 50. Since the assignment, however, the assets have been considerably reduced by depreciation. The firm owned the Pittsburg Bolt Company and the Girard Iron and Tube Company, both of which are insolvent. All the creditors, with the exception of a few representing $50,000, have agreed to a compromise, and it is highly probable that it will be effected. The conditions offered the firm are as follows: Twenty-five per cent. to paper with one indorsement, thirty-five per cent. to paper with two indorsements, and forty-five per cent. to three indorsements. The firm is willing to accept these terms provided all the creditors unite.

A WALL STREET FAILURE.

SUSPENSION OF PROMINENT BANKERS AND BROKERS—THEIR LIABILITIES NOT KNOWN.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday, the suspension of Messrs. Dickinson & Co., bankers and brokers of No. 25 Broad street, was announced, and a large amount of stock was bought in as well as sold out for their account, as they were both "short" and long in the market. The house speculated very heavily, especially in Canton, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and in California mining stocks, and for some time have been on the "bear" side of the market, except for Canton stock, in which they were "bulls." The firm was a very popular one, and stood very high in financial circles, but it was known for some time to a few of the leading stock speculators that the firm was in difficulties since the beginning of last Spring. Their father, the late John B. Dickinson, died about a year ago, leaving, it is said, over $1,000,000 to his sons, Platt K. Dickinson and Howard C. Dickinson, who compose the present firm. They lost a large sum in gold speculations in the early part of last year, and also a large amount in dealings in Canton stock, which they purchased at 65 for Daniel Drew and others, and which subsequently fell to 40, and when old Daniel and the other customers were called upon to keep up their margins they did not respond, and the house consequently were losers to a very large extent. They also lost heavily in speculations in California mining stocks, and these combined losses compelled them to hypothecate stocks to raise money. Speculation in stocks has not been recently profitable for the "bears," and as Messrs. Dickinson were carrying large blocks, and the market day by day showing an upward tendency, they found themselves unable to hold out longer, and had to succumb for want of available assets. A TIMES reporter called upon the firm, but they declined to make any statement as to the amount of their liabilities or assets, or, indeed, to give any information further than that they expected their assets would be sufficient to meet their liabilities.

FAILURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

LIST OF SUSPENSIONS AS REPORTED BY THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The following will appear in the business change lists of the *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow: The firm of Wolf & Levi, clothiers, at No. 73 Washington street, this city, has failed with liabilities of $12,000, and has settled with its creditors at forty cents on the dollar. Curtis E. Parks & Son, retail grocers, this city, are reported as having failed. A. H. Wellbrook, retail grocer, of this city, is reported as having failed. Messrs. Hoyt & Lawrence, hardware dealers, of this city, are reported as having failed. Messrs. J. J. & G. Tuttle, builders, of this city, are reported as having failed. Almon Twing, jeweler, of this city, has failed. Cyrus Flanders, provisions, of Charlestown, is reported as having failed. J. G. Witham & Co., dry goods, at No. 55 Kingston street, this city, have failed; their liabilities are about eight thousand two hundred dollars, and their assets about one thousand dollars. The assets are principally made up of stock (at cost) and bills receivable, which are mostly good. About half of the indebtedness is in favor of Boston parties, and the balance in favor of parties in New-York. A. A. Whidden & Co., molasses, No. 16 India street, Boston, have failed. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held on Thursday. The liabilities are about $19,000, of which $3,200 are secured. A little over half of the indebtedness is owing in Portland, and most of the balance here. Edwin Thompson & Co., commission merchants, Boston, have suspended. No statement has yet been made to the creditors, but the liabilities are said to be over $150,000. A meeting of the creditors of Jeremiah Carew & Co., dealers in freestone and marble, South Boston, was held yesterday. Mr. Carew stated that the liabilities of the firm were $54,700 86, with assets of machinery, marble, &c., of $17,300, and personal property subject to mortgage of $7,500. George H. Worthen, a large dealer in dry goods and groceries at West Lebanon, N. H., is reported failed. It is said he will pay fifty cents on the dollar. Messrs. Bates Brothers, dry goods, South Abington, Mass., are reported failed and offering thirty-three cents on the dollar. John Graham, dry goods, of Rochdale, Leicester, Mass., is reported failed. Taylor & Co., grocers, Blackstone, Mass., are reported failed. A. A. Woodward, clothier, Lowell, Mass., is reported failed for $9,000. Rich & Judkins, coal dealers, of Portland, Me., are reported failed.

SALES OF PAINTINGS.

VERY FINE PICTURES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY—HIGH PRICES REALIZED.

The sale of paintings at Mr. Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, was continued yesterday, when the finest pictures of the collection were put up to auction. They realized high prices in most instances. The work which brought the highest figure was "The Confidantes" by Portielje, of Antwerp. It is finished in the very finest style of art, and is remarkable for its wealth of detail, exact drawing and rich color. It was started at $400 and sold at $500. "The Gathering Storm, Cape Ann," a very beautiful marine piece, by A. T. Bricher, of New-York, was the subject of a long and close contention between two bidders, and was ultimately sold at $330. The piece was said to be the last oil painting which the artist purposes giving to the public, inasmuch as he intends to devote himself in the future to painting in water-colors. Mr. William T. Richards, of Philadelphia, was also well represented by a marine piece, "Off Gloucester—Fishing Fleet," which sold for $315. "Black Mountain, from Sabbath Day Point," a very finished painting by John B. Bristol, New-York, realized $380. One of the most charming pictures sold during the day was a view of Tongue Mountain, Lake George, from Flora Island. The clear cut mountain, the soft hazy sky, and the pellucid waters of the lake were all beautifully realized on the canvas. The picture was manifestly highly appreciated by the bidders, and was sold at $350. "The Frightened Flock," by Otto Gebler, of Dusseldorf, representing a flock of sheep disturbed by the gun of a sportsman and scrambling over a fence, brought $230, and the same price was obtained for "The Street Musician," by Damschroeder, of Amsterdam, a picture containing four figures, and quite charming in the matters of pose, grouping, and expression. Two pictures by Rosierse of Dorbrecht, both of them of small size, but remarkable for great elaboration and detail, sold at good prices. One of them, "Preparing for Dinner," brought $200, and the other, "The Explanation," in which the effects of light and shade are finely illustrated was sold for $160. A very fine landscape painting by James M. Hart, of New-York, realized $320, and a small picture by David Col, of Antwerp, was purchased at $345. Kruseman Van Elten's picture, "Landscape on Esopus Creek, New-York," was disposed of for $195, and a marine piece by Edward Moran, of New-York, was sold for $185. The sum of $240 was given for a landscape by Jasper F. Cropsey, and for "The Pet Squirrel," an excellent work both as to drawing and color, $195 was the highest bid. Although the prices offered were generally in fair proportion to the merits of the pictures, there were no doubt sacrifices in some instances. Among these may be set down Mr. Rufus Wright's picture "Ambition," a delightful work containing a fine idea, and executed with the rarest skill. This picture sold for $195. The greatest sacrifice of all, however, was a picture by Mr. Tryon, of Hartford, which brought but $62. Its subject was "Twilight—Mount Desert," and in all its parts, the dun woods, the transparent lake and the pale mountain range in the back ground, the work was irreproachable. A very large picture, "The White Hills in October," by A. D. Shattuck, New-York, was put up, but as there was not a bid of $1,000 to start the sale it was withdrawn. A very pretty painting by Edward Gay, entitled "Apple Blossoms," was sold for $100, but later in the day it was announced that the purchaser had failed, and the picture was resold for $90. There being a doubt as to who was the purchaser of the water color by Richards sold at the first day's sale for $125, it was put up again and disposed of for $120. There were several other pictures sold at over $100 each, and many others were disposed of at smaller sums.

SALE OF THE DUNCAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The sale by auction of the paintings and engravings belonging to the estate of Mr. William Butler Duncan took place last evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The attendance was large, but the competition by no means spirited, the collection comprising no works of very great merit. The following is a list of the pictures sold, with the prices obtained: Landscape, by Leu, $90; "A Gray Day," Kensett, $110; "Madonna," Angero, $185; "The Watcher," W. Morgan, $150; "Caged," W. J. Hays, $300; "Landscape," Gignoux, $135; "Wood Gatherers," Lasalle, $185; "Marine," M. F. H. De Haas, $170; "Summer," Van Elten, $170; "Landscape," G. Brion, $125; "Musical Party," Serrure, $60; "Scene in Scotland," William Hart, $105; "Ophelia," J. Danoy, $70; "The Peasants," Reynaud, $80; "Chickens," Tait, $70; "The Lepon," Moormans, $170; "The Departure," Edward Dubuffe, $1,525; "The Return," same artist, $1,525; "Children in Swing," J. G. Brown, $190; "Narragansett Shore," J. A. Suydam, $300; "Early Autumn," William Hart, $135; "Jung Frau," Kaickreuth, $175; "Italian Scene," Thomas Hicks, $140; "Summer," by Bellows, $100; "Beggar Boys," F. Reynaud, $45; "Landscape and Cattle," F. Voltz, $145; "Italian Girl," Mernier, $105; "Foxey," W. H. Beard, $180; "New Shoes," Julius Hubner, $155; "Taking a Nap," Plassan, $235; "Eagle Rock," Kensett, $570; "Marine," Ed. Moran, $220; "On Guard," W. J. Hays, $200; "Newport," J. T. Suydam, $115; "Mamma's Gift," Moormans, $97 50; "What Will You Give," J. G. Brown, $195; "Morning," Cassioli, $250; "Landscape," A. V. Willis, $140; "The Artists," Chavet, $225; "Innocence," Charpentier, $120; "Cupid in Prison," Le Grand, $115; "Scene in Norway," Prof. Edward Young, $155; "Landscape," Perbrandt, $135. A few other paintings were sold at almost nominal prices. The engravings, some thirty in number, were then offered and brought about the usual trade prices. The whole sale would probably amount to over $15,000.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY COMMITTEE—NAMES OF THE PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVES.

The Assembly District Committees of the New-York County (anti-Tammany) Democracy met last evening in the several Assembly districts and organized, and then elected two delegates to the County Committee from each election district, making a total delegation of 1,124. The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards count as one Assembly district in sending delegates to the County Committee. The County Convention will meet on the evening of the 28th inst., to organize for the year. Following are the names of the prominent delegates from each Assembly district:

First District—Ex-Coroner Cornelius Flynn, ex-Alderman John Moore, Col. Thomas Murphy, Daniel C. Birdsall, and John Egan. There was a contest in this district, resulting in a compromise.

Second District—Ex-Assemblyman Denis Burns and Thomas Wild.

Third District—Ex-Supervisor James Hayes.

Fourth District—No important change.

Fifth District—Ex-Alderman Isaac Robinson and Gershon Cohen.

Sixth District—Ex-Alderman Michael Healey and Thomas Lynch.

Seventh District—Charles M. Swan, George H. Purser, and Frank A. Ransom. There was a contest in this district, which will probably result in the admission of the above persons to the delegation.

Eighth District—Ex-Alderman Frederick Repper, Harry Roome, and Eugene French, who succeeded in having the most of the members of the last delegation displaced.

Ninth District—James D. McClelland and Timothy Shea.

Tenth District—William P. Mitchell and Jacob Moore.

Eleventh District—George T. Whitson and Patrick Myhan.

Twelfth District—A contest in this district will probably result in the admission of a delegation headed by John Monk.

Thirteenth District—James Harris, William Brennan, Richard Dougherty, and Robert Boylan, all from Tammany Hall.

Fourteenth District—A contest in this district between two factions, headed respectively by Assemblyman McCarthy and Thomas Farrell, resulted in the success of the McCarthy ticket. The question of the election of Thomas J. Creamer must be decided by the County Committee.

Fifteenth District—In this district there was a contest between the friends of ex-Alderman John Hardy and John C. Quinn, late candidate for the nomination of Civil Justice, resulting in the success of the Hardy ticket.

Sixteenth District—Ex-Justice Ledwith, ex-District Attorney Samuel B. Garvin, ex-Congressman Robert B. Roosevelt, and ex-Commissioner of Emigration Bernard Casserly.

Seventeenth District—Police Justice Henry Murray, ex-Police Justice James E. Coulter, and Adolph Sanger.

Eighteenth District—Police Justice Butler H. Bixby, ex-Alderman Joseph Monheimer, and Rufus F. Andrews.

Nineteenth District—Judge Alexander S. Spaulding and Anthony Feehan.

Twentieth District—Ex-Surveyor Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Chief Justice John M. Barbour, Senator Francis M. Bixby, ex-Justice Joseph Koch, John D. Coughlin, ex-Police Commissioner George W. Matsell, and Dr. Feodore Mierson. The anti-Tammany Democracy originated in this District. Police Commissioner Matsell left the Tammany ranks because John Kelly displaced him from office.

Twenty-first District—Ex-Commissioner Charles Crary, Nathaniel Turpenny, and John Hart.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Ex-Justice Anthony Hartman, Denis McMahon, and John Rogy.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John H. Selkreg, of Ithaca, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. H. Mapleson, Director of Her Majesty's Opera, in London, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts; Dr. J. F. Bransford, United States Navy; Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Judge W. A. Sackett, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HARVEST QUEEN.

A STATEMENT BY ONE OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE ADRIATIC—NO MENTION OF THE COLLISION IN THE LOG—THE AGENT THINKS THE CHARGES MADE TO INJURE THE COMPANY.

The sinking of the Harvest Queen in the Irish Channel on the 31st of December was the subject of much discussion in maritime circles yesterday. A gentleman, formerly an American ship-master and now a ship-broker in Liverpool, and who was a passenger on board the Adriatic, which arrived here on Sunday last, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday, in reference to the alleged sinking of the Harvest Queen by the Adriatic: "I was not aware that there had been a collision until the morning after it occurred, when coming out of the cabin and going on deck I was asked if I had heard the news. 'No,' I replied, 'what is it?' 'Why, we sunk a big ship last night.' I was skeptical, I did not believe that it could have happened, but presently I met Capt. Whitehurst, a fellow-passenger whose name I have seen in the papers to-day; he was on the bridge at the time of the collision; he told me, and he described to me the whole thing; he said that the ship was approaching in an erratic course; that the chief officer, who was in charge of the bridge, ordered the steamer to stop, and sent down for the Captain; the Captain came on deck and gave orders to back the steamer, and she was backing at the rate of seven knots, when the ship came down upon her and struck upon her bows. Capt. Whitehurst then went on to describe the scene that followed and told me of the frightful cries for help that came from the water. He also told me that he saw the ship sink, and all these things he told in the presence of other passengers. The next person with whom I talked was the second officer I think, but I am not sure. He was a bridge officer at any rate. He told me the same story as Capt. Whitehurst. He said he saw the ship go down. The first petty officer also described the going down of the ship. He said that first the lights disappeared, and that immediately afterward the stern stuck up out of the water, and in a moment she was out of sight. I am ready to swear to these facts at the proper time. Entering the smoking room after breakfast, I found the passengers all discussing the disaster of the previous night. It I remember rightly, I was the only one who expressed any doubt that the ship had sunk. The purser was expressing himself as strongly of the opinion that the ship had gone to the bottom, when I turned to him and said: "Mr. Purser, do you suppose that we could sink a ship without getting injury ourselves?" "Why, certainly," said the purser. "I have known lots of instances just like it. I was on board an iron steamer that ran right through a timber vessel without getting a scratch herself." "And," I then said, "do you think, purser, that we run that ship down last night?" "Certainly we did," said he, "and it wasn't anything extraordinary. We often run down schooners and small vessels without making any report of the occurrence." "But this was a big ship," I replied, and he answered. "But she was an old one, and you may depend on it she went down." Now, these are not the exact words of the purser, said the passenger, but they are substantially correct. It was also the general belief of the passengers that the ship must have gone down, and several of them, whose names I did not know, said that they themselves saw the ship go down. Well, three or four days after I was alone at breakfast with Capt. Jennings, and knowing that he denied a serious collision I said to him, "Captain, I wish you would tell me about that collision." "Pooh," said he, "there was no collision. A ship just grazed my side; that was all. I saw her sail away just as if nothing had happened." "You were backing at the time of the collision, Captain," said I; "why did you keep on backing after the ship had got away from you?" The Captain seemed confused, but presently he answered, "Why, I was afraid I should get my propeller tangled in the ropes." Then I asked myself it that was not an admission on the part of the Captain that he had sunk the vessel. What ropes was he afraid of if the ship had sailed off uninjured? I was amazed to hear the Captain say that he saw the ship sail off unhurt, when I knew by the statements of the officers and Capt. Whitehurst that he must have seen her go under the waves. A day or two afterward I saw the Captain in his room, and the subject of the collision was mentioned. "Here," said the Captain, "read this." I took a letter from his hands, and read it. It was from Capt. Whitehurst, and stated that he witnessed the slight collision with an unknown vessel, and that, as an old seaman, he could conscientiously compliment the Captain on his behavior. I was more annoyed than before. "Capt. Jennings," said I, "I know that the Adriatic sunk that vessel, and so do you. Capt. Whitehurst told me the whole story. Now, I advise you to tell the whole truth about the matter just as soon as you get into port. It is useless for you to deny the fact, and any misstatements will hurt you and the company." But he paid no attention to me. When I came on shore I was asked to call on Mr. Cortis. I did so on Wednesday morning, and repeated to him what I have told you. I am sorry to see that Capt. Jennings still persists in his story."

Other passengers said it was generally believed among the passengers that the ship was sunk.

Capt. Jennings denies the story of a heavy collision, and in the presence of Mr. Lamson, yesterday morning, said that it was foolishness to think that he sunk the Harvest Queen. His officers, in the absence of orders from the company, had nothing to say about the matter. Application was made yesterday to Mr. Cortis, the agent of the White Star Line, for a copy of the entry on the official log in which the collision is described. Mr. Cortis said that he would not like to give that for publication. Besides he had not seen it himself. Later in the day the request was repeated, and then Mr. Cortis said: "I have seen the official log since you were here before and I find that it gives just what Capt. Jennings has told us all orally. Moreover, it was written on the day when it purports to have been written, for it is followed by reports of all the subsequent days, no blanks being left. It cannot, therefore, be said that it was doctored in any way. This log has just been taken to the Consulate as the Captain's report to the British Consul." Mr. Cortis was then asked in reference to statements made by passengers. He said that so far as he knew all the reports of the sinking of the ship had come from one person. That person, he said, had gone about apparently with no other intention than to injure the company. The person to whom he referred was stated to be the gentleman whose statement is given above. "That person told me," said Mr. Cortis, "that both the purser and the second officer told him that the ship sank. I have inquired of both purser and second officer, and they deny having made the statement. I think that person is trying to make mischief, and I believe that all the reports of the sinking of the ship can be traced to him." The gentleman referred to subsequently stated that, besides speaking to Mr. Cortis, there were only three persons in New-York to whom he had told his story. Mr. Lamson, representing the owners of the Harvest Queen, says that he is now fully convinced that the Adriatic sunk the Harvest Queen, and thinks he will have no difficulty in proving it. He expects that the case will come up in a naval court in England, and will be prepared, he thinks, to submit evidence that will be conclusive. He says that there is no full list of the crew of the Harvest Queen in New-York. The crew was made up in San Francisco. Capt. Henry Janssen, master of the ship, was a native of Germany and a naturalized American. For most of his life he had been in the American merchant service, starting on his first voyage when eleven years old. At the time of his death he was about fifty-one years old. He leaves a considerable property to be divided between his widow and two daughters. The widow and one daughter, eleven years old, are now in San Francisco. The other daughter, about seventeen years of age, is stopping in Williamsburg. Capt. Janssen commanded the Harvest Queen about nine years.

Capt. Jennings, of the Adriatic, has been in the service of the White Star Line about two years, having previously sailed in the Calcutta trade from Liverpool. He was originally appointed to the Oceanic and went with her during the first six months of her service in the Suez Canal trade. He subsequently went back to the main line, taking the command of the Celtic first and afterward of the Adriatic. He is regarded as an efficient officer and capable seaman, and has always borne a good name among seafaring men.

The agents of the Harvest Queen received a dispatch yesterday morning stating that the vessel left Queenstown at 9 o'clock on the night of Dec. 30 last.

A MYSTERY PROBABLY CLEARED UP.

Nine years ago a woman named Mrs. Kays, residing at Stewartsville, Warren County, N. J., was brutally murdered. From the fact that she lived very unhappily with her husband, and that they had frequent quarrels, suspicion pointed to him as the murderer, but the authorities were unable to gather sufficient positive evidence to convict him. A few days ago a dispatch was received at Stewartsville from the authorities of Cleveland, Ohio, stating that there was a woman there who said her husband had murdered his first wife in the former place in 1866 or 1867. The name given is Cunningham, but it is thought that he may be the same person, as Kays disappeared shortly after the murder and went West.

A BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

About 11 o'clock Thursday night David Baldwin, who resides on the road about midway between Midland Park and Godwinville, in Bergen County, N. J., was awakened by hearing some one attempting to force open his bedroom door. He barricaded the door with a log, but the burglars forced it partly open and one of them fired a shot through the aperture, the ball grazing Mr. Baldwin's head. The latter returned a brisk fire with his revolver through the panels, putting the burglars to flight, but doing them no injury so far as ascertained. Mr. Baldwin gave chase, and reached the door in time to see four men disappearing in the shadow of the woods at the rear of the house. He fired after them but without effect. An examination of the premises showed that the thieves had gained entrance through a window and ransacked the lower part of the house before proceeding up stairs. They succeeded in carrying some clothing away with them. Four men were subsequently seen walking along the Erie Railway track toward Paterson, and the flagman at the River street crossing of the Erie Railway in Paterson, says he saw four men early in the evening walking toward Godwinville, and thinks he could identify one of them.

THE AMERICAN FREE SCHOOL UNION.

A NEW AND OPEN ORGANIZATION—NON-SECTARIAN AND NON-PARTISAN.

On Thursday evening a number of influential gentlemen, representing all parts of this City, formed an organization under the name of "The American Free School Union." Col. John D. Williamson was elected President, and Mr. J. W. Hawes was chosen Secretary. This organization, and those that may hereafter be effected as co-ordinates, will be open, non-sectarian, and non-partisan. It is, and is to be kept, entirely free from secret societies of every kind, its work being as public as that of the Sunday-school Union or any similar organization. It will profess no political preferences, and admit no sectarian dogmas; but will present a stand-point for men of all parties and no party, of all religions and no particular religion, who agree upon its fundamental objects, which are these:

1. The protection and elevation of our common school system, so that every child, without regard to birth-place, creed, color, or social position, shall have ample opportunity for a good common school education, at the expense of the whole people.
2. Resistance to any and every form of sectarian interference, whether in teaching or in any other manner, in our common schools.
3. Resistance to appropriations or other benefits, direct or indirect, at the expense of the people at large, for schools, churches, or other institutions or purposes under the control of any religious denomination.
4. Securing these ends and the final removal of public education from partisan strife or other danger by amendments to the State and United States Constitutions.

To further this work, the American Free School Union will, at the proper time, publish and circulate documents, hold meetings, and make all proper effort to enlighten the public and enlist them in support of the grand bulwark of our free institutions—the education of all children, without interference with or reference to the religious or political views of themselves or their parents or guardians.

This matter has been for some time under advisement. It is known that there are other organizations working for similar ends; but most of them are secret societies, and therefore do not find favor with a very large class of citizens of high standing and deservedly great influence who decline to participate in movements managed in the dark. To this undemonstrative and generally conservative class the Free School Union offers an opportunity for the expression of their views and their influence that will doubtless be cheerfully embraced.

IRREGULARITIES IN A COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

The body of the pauper who recently fell down stairs at the Queen's County Poor-house on Barnum Island, was picked up and carried to the hospital, where he was pronounced dead, and was buried, as alleged, with indecent haste, has been exhumed by order of the Superintendent of the Poor, and an inquest held. The skull was found to have been crushed in, and the jury found that this was the cause of death. There are grave charges pending against the keeper of the poor-house, Charles Wright, which are to be investigated by a special committee of the Board of Supervisors. These charges are preferred by the Local Visiting Committee for the Queens County institutions, and allege that gross immoralities among the paupers have been permitted by the keeper, whose system of management generally appears to have been very loose. There are also allegations of a damaging character against one of the Superintendents, who is said to have been "railroading" tramps to the Island in large numbers for the sake of pocketing the fees for examinations and mileage for their conveyance thither. Wright, the present Keeper, is holding over because the Superintendents have not yet been able to choose a person to succeed him, as each has a favorite candidate, and it has been found impossible as yet to agree upon a compromise. It is expected that the Investigating Committee will begin its work next week. The Local Visiting Committee is also urging the Supervisors to erect a workhouse upon the island so that all able-bodied paupers may have some employment.

NEWARK COMMON COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the council was held last night to finish up business incident to the late change in the City Government. The lobby and galleries were crowded, principally with office-seekers. The ordinance regulating the salaries of city officers was called for a third reading, but as it had not been advertised for ten days, as provided by the city charter, it went over for proper publication. The Finance Committee were authorized to employ counsel to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature, having for its object the collection of taxes and assessments under the amended constitution. A committee of three was appointed to look after the city's interests during the session of the Legislature. Five hundred dollars was voted to the firemen injured at the fire on Dec. 21, 1875, and $25,000 was appropriated for the use of the Board of Education. A resolution offered by Alderman Ure, that no honorably discharged soldier or sailor now in the employ of the city be removed unless for cause, was voted down. The price allowed for corporation printing was reduced twenty-five per cent., and the Newark *Courier* added as an official paper. The following city officers were elected after a heated debate: City Counsel, Henry Young; City Surveyor, Peter Witzel; Receiver of Taxes, John Cleaver; City Treasurer, William H. Winans; Street Commissioner, William W. Morris; Chief Engineer Fire Department, David E. Benedict; Chief of Police, John Mills. A general change of Sergeants and patrolmen was made. The office of Lieutenant of Police is abolished, the Chief to take the Captain's place, and the Captain to have charge at the Second Precinct.

A HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

A suit has been commenced against the City by the heirs of John or Johannes Vermilya, an old Dutch settler, for the recovery of the whole of that portion of Manhattan Island bounded by the North and Harlem Rivers, and extending from Seventy-fourth street upward. The heirs of Mr. Vermilya found their claim to the property in question on two patents, one of which was given by the British Governor, Nichols, in 1667, and the other by Gov. Thomas Dongan in 1686, to John Vermilya and four other patentees, for services rendered the British Government in settling and impoving the upper portion of Manhattan Island. The property is estimated to be worth at this time about two hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the present date 312 heirs of Mr. Vermilya have registered their claims, but it is believed that a great many more will be found, as the name is comparatively common. An association has been formed by the heirs, of which Mr. Jacob D. Vermilyea, the well-known banker, has been chosen President, and Mr. William H. Vermilyea, Secretary, and the case has been placed in the hands of Counselor T. V. Jarvis Christopher, of East Broadway, who is pressing it to an issue. The association meets every Friday to hear reports of progress.

THE SINKING OF THE BARGE H. W. LEE.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the tug U. S. Grant and the coal-barge H. W. Lee, commanded by Capt. Cooper, whereby Mrs. Mary Cooper, wife of the Captain, and his daughter Mary Ellen, were drowned, was begun by Coroner Gannon, in Jersey City, last night. Capt. Cooper testified that his vessel was one of four barges being towed down the North River by the tug Parker, on the night of the 3d of October last, and when about opposite the Battery, met the tug U. S. Grant, with a schooner in tow. A collision occurred, the schooner striking the barge amidships. He ran toward the cabin, and seizing his eldest daughter Carrie, landed her on an adjoining barge. While returning he was struck with a hawser of the barge that had parted during the collision, and thrown to the deck. A few moments after the vessel went down with his wife and daughter. The Captains of the tugs refused him assistance. Capt. Williams, of the tug Grant, testified in his own exoneration.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

About two hundred persons were present at the meeting of the depositors of the German Up-town Savings Bank last night. The committee of fifteen, previously appointed, reported that depositors representing $300,000 had signed the agreement to enable the bank to resume business, and that $400,000 more must be represented in the agreement before a resumption would be possible. The necessary papers were passed through the room by the committee and many signatures were obtained. The committee were authorized to increase their number by ten if necessary. Another meeting is to be held at Taylor's Turtle Bay Hall, Second avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, on Thursday evening next.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Michael Kane, the notorious burglar who was arrested in Hoboken about three weeks ago, was tried in the Essex County Court yesterday and convicted of committing a burglary at Caspar Fredericks' tailoring establishment in Newark. He was sentenced to five years in State Prison. While serving a previous term in State Prison he feigned insanity so successfully that he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, whence he escaped after dangerously injuring one or two of the keepers. He has feigned insanity again since his arrest but finding the trick unsuccessful, gave it up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. E. B. Foote, indicted by the Grand Jury asks for a suspension of public opinion.

The Cunard steamship Java, which left Liverpool on Jan. 1 and Queenstown on Jan. 2, reached this port yesterday.

Everett P. Wheeler was yesterday appointed as a Rapid Transit Commissioners in the place of John T. Agnew, resigned.

A tea party and musical entertainment was given at the Welsh Congregational Church, in Eleventh street, near Third avenue, last evening.

Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., is to preach a Centennial sermon next Sunday morning in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second avenue, near Tenth street.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, is to deliver a lecture in the free course at Cooper Union this evening. His subject is "Harmony and its Graphical Representation."

Hereafter the carriers of the Post Office, below Canal street, will make eight deliveries daily at the Post Office, as follows: 7:45, 9:15, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 2:30, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Park Department on Thursday night, measures were proposed by Col. Stebbins for the improvement of the small parks on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets.

A young lady patient of Dr. Charles Hannon, whom he had treated unsuccessfully for insanity, was, on the joint application of her father and the physician, yesterday committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The strike of the ship calkers in opposition to a reduction of their wages from $4 to $3 50 a day was terminated yesterday by an order of the Executive Committee, which was posted in the meeting-room of the men. A large number of men went to work immediately.

Louis Schneider, of No. 1,925 Third avenue; Henry Brinkman, of No. 897 Third avenue, and Charles H. Heugstrack, of No. 937 Third avenue, were arrested yesterday on a charge of adulterating milk. They were held for trial, at the Yorkville Police Court, in $300 bail, which they furnished.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, an application of J. M. Ceballos & Co. to give Patrolman George M. Palmer $20 as a reward for recovering stolen property, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The petition of Patrolman Michael J. Lane, dismissed from the force, to have his case reopened, was denied.

In reference to a communications from Deputy Collector of Customs Balch, announcing his intention of seizing forty pieces of silk, now in possession of the property clerk, which had been stolen by thieves from the White Star Dock, and recovered by the Police, the board decided that they had no power to prevent the seizure, no Customs duty having been paid on the goods.

The following officers of Mariners' Lodge, No. 67, F. and A. M., have been regularly installed by R. W. Isaac H. Brown, at their lodge-rooms, corner of Bowery and Bleecker street: R. W. Pain, M.; J. Ewald, S. W.; W. H. Hughes, J. W.; F. G. Thornbury, Treasurer; C. Q. Carman, Secretary; B. F. Ferris, S. D.; William Kelly, J. D.; E. W. Dudley, Chaplain; Richard Ryan, Marshal; J. Wallace, Senior M. of C.; E. W. Price, Junior M. of C.; P. P. Paul, Senior Steward; Joseph Bowler, Junior Steward; Ralph Clark, Organist; David Knott, Tiler.

BROOKLYN.

Twenty Brooklyn liquor-dealers have signed an agreement with the Temperance Brotherhood to keep their places closed on Sunday.

Detective Henry Van Wagner was yesterday appointed Sergeant of the Brooklyn Central Detective Squad, in place of Charles Frost, resigned.

John Fuly, a well-known thief, has been arrested for robbing the house of Robert Mulligan, of Woodhaven, of a suit of wearing apparel. He confessed to several robberies, and was held for the Grand Jury.

Pesach N. Rubenstein, indicted for the murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, in the field near East New-York, will be tried on Jan. 31. Mr. William A. Beach has been engaged to assist in the defense of Rubenstein. The prisoner's health is at present excellent.

A meeting of a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Mayor Schroeder and a number of well-known politicians, was held lately, at which a committee of six was appointed to collect money and apply it to the relief of the poor of the Twentieth Ward. The sum of $850 was subscribed for the purpose at the meeting.

A drove of cattle was being driven through North Ninth street, Eastern District, yesterday morning, when one of the animals became enraged, and escaping from the herd, ran furiously down the street. In its career it attacked Susan Hicks, thirteen years of age, tossing her into the middle of the street. She was badly frightened, but not seriously hurt. The animal was killed.

Mr. Meigs, of No. 692 Willoughby avenue, yesterday called at the residence of Mr. John Johnson, who was shot in Lafayette avenue a few mornings since, and made the statement that on the morning of the shooting his daughter was awakened from her sleep by the slamming of the gate, and heard men talking in a loud voice. She arose hastily and looked out the window, and saw a man running toward Throop avenue. She says the person was short and stout, with a low round hat and brown overcoat. On Thursday Mr. Johnson was delirious and subject to fainting fits, but was better yesterday.

LONG ISLAND.

The new Republican Central Committee of Queens County held a meeting yesterday, and organized for the year's work by the election of Garret J. Garretson, of Newtown, as Chairman; J. Seymour Snedeker, of Hempstead, as Secretary, and John M. Clark, of North Hempstead, as Treasurer, with the following Executive Committee: Hempstead, George T. Hewlett; North Hempstead, John M. Clark; Newtown, John E. Van Nostrand; Oyster Bay, John Birdsall; Jamaica, Samuel S. Aymar; Flushing, Alonzo B. Wright; Long Island City, Henry C. Johnson.

NEW-JERSEY.

The celebrated racer, Wildidle, owned by Mark Little, of Paterson, has broken the back tenden of his right fore leg, and will never be able to go on the turf again. He was valued at $15,000.

The Hudson County Republican Executive Committee organized last evening by the election of the following officers: William H. Thomas, President; Henry S. White, First Vice President; Alexander Middleton, Second Vice President; C. H. Benson, Secretary; Asa W. Fry, Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting last night, at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Mr. William Hayne Johnston, Second Vice President, occupying the chair. Mr. John R. Lawrence was re-elected President of the Executive Committee for 1876. Bernard Biglin and Aldermen O. P. C. Billings and Henry E. Howland were appointed by the Chair as a Committee on Patronage. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Henry Beatty, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Democratic majority in Congress in displacing from public office meritorious and disabled soldiers, in order to make room for the appointment of members of the Confederate Army in the late rebellion, deserves the condemnation of every lover of the Union, irrespective of party, who appreciates the sacrifices made by our soldiers and sailors in order that the heritage of our fathers might be handed down to our children unimpaired.

Resolved, That independent of any partisan aspect the appointment of men to public office whose rights of citizenship are preserved to them by the amnesty of a generous North, is calculated to make treason not only respectable, but to lead traitors to believe that there was a merit in the parricidal acts which sought to destroy the unity of the nation, and rewards of office extended by the Democratic Party to those who were so recently restored in all the rights of citizenship are especially reprehensible when considered with reference to its influence upon rising generations.

Resolved, That we protest, not only as Republicans but as citizens, against the course of the Democrats in Congress in displacing the maimed and injured Union soldiers and sailors, and filling their positions with men whose claims to merit do not arise from the fact that they are Democrats, but from the additional fact that they had borne arms in the very battles in which the men whose places they are called to fill received their scars and wounds in sustaining the honor of our flag.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Managers of the Northern Dispensary, was held last evening in the Dispensary building corner of Waverley place and Christopher street. After appointing Mr. David J. Stuard, Chairman and Mr. C. M. Earl, Secretary, the reports of the Trustees and Treasurer were successively received. The former gave the total number of patients treated during the year as 15,297; 6,676 male and 8,621 female. Of this number 14,844 were cured and 246 sent to hospitals, 67 discharged, and 100, died leaving 38 still under treatment. During the year 23,551 prescriptions were distributed among the poor. The Treasurer's report gave the receipts of the dispensary as $6,471 44, and the expenditures as $7,180 59, leaving the institution in debt to the amount of $1,319 15. After the adoption of the reports, the usual election of Trustees occurred, and resulted in the choice, with few exceptions, of the gentlemen serving last year. The Trustees will meet on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the ensuing year.

THOUSANDS OF CASES Are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured Piles, Ulcers, Burns, and other Skin troubles, when every other remedy has failed. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—Richard P. Phelan, Robert Bruce, Frank Meenan, Richard E. Heich, Mrs. Richard E. Heich, Miss Annie Heich, Miss Lottie Heich, Robert Gerrie, Benjamin Nicol, Malcolm Gow, Miss Helen Mowbray, William Lucas, Master Henry Lucas, Thomas C. Russell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Labrador, from Havre.—Jose Jordana y Morera, Capt. Riviere, Mr. Hogard, Aime Jay, H. Aiste, Charles Doyle, Robert Friedrich, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Jeannon, Ernest Petit, Clement Charpentier, Mme. Raoux, M. A. Braun, M. de La Mothe, Mme. J. Parent, Mlle. Deschany, Mme. Riordan, Mr. Gillette, Charles Hall, Jacob Heimony, Sisters Marie de Saint-Pierre, Hortense, Rose du Bon Pasteur, Arthemise-Adele, Leontine-Joseph, Marie-Cecile, Sainte-Bertho, Jean Chrysostome, St-Enna, Benigne-Joseph, Auge de Ste-Rose, Marie de tous les Saints, St-Patrick; Ulysse Mon, M. Olivera.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—D. Bartholomew, J. E. Biven, Mrs. M. A. Burden, Miss C. A. Cushing, Thomas A. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William Gurley, Rudolf Henrichsen, C. F. Hulse, A. Kohn, David Lamb, John H. Mapleson, J. C. Marchant, Miss C. A. Maxwell, James Murray, John J. O'Brien, J. Lloyd Pierce, R. C. Schoonmaker, Miss S. Ella Schoonmaker, W. Thomas, John W. Wilkinson.

In steam-ship Victoria from Glasgow.—William Scoular, Mr. Thompson, Alexander Duncan, Henry C. Amos, Mrs. Amos, Hubert Amos, Louise Amos, Florence Amos, Mrs. H. Bloomfield.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Daniel Byrne, Mrs. Byrne, Capt. Gissing.

In steam-ship Castalia, from Genoa, &c.—Miss E. Lippincott, Miss M. Kagn, J. J. Conklin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:58 | Moon rises.10:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10:49 | Gov. Island.11:38 | Hell Gate..1:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.

Barks Arcturus, (Br.,) Beat, Glasgow, Scotland, Heney & Parker; Peti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Cherianes, Belfast, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.; Lameck, (Aust.,) Cabovich, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, John C. Seager; Benedetti, (Ital.,) Caffero, Genoa, Italy, Lauro, Storey & Scarpoti; Sesti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Goggo, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Eber, (Aust.,) Gurvich, Philadelphia, Penn., Benham & Boysen.

Brigs Salas, (Sp.,) Temenia, Palma, Spain, J. De Rivera & Co.; L. F. Munson, Munson, Beyrout, F. Talbot & Co.; Joaquina de Barnros (Sp.,) Liston, Santander, C. Masti & Co.; Water Lily, Teuksberry, Montevideo, Uruguay, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Lily, (Br.,) Lanoma, Leith, Scotland, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Admiral, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Hamburg, Germany, Herm. Baetjer.

Schrs. Wm. R. Page, Hilyard, Portland, Chas. Ming; Nettie B. Dobbin, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Fashion, Corbary, Providence, R. I., Rackett & Bro.; May S. Lunt, (Br.,) Dixon, Point a Pitre, Guatemala, B. J. Wenberg; Babel H. Irons, Hourke, Jr., Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, Penniston & Co.; Sarah L. Davis, Cottrell, Cadiz, Spain, Alvah Mudgett; John, Hughes, Havana, Cuba, W. C. Adams; Mary Freeland, Clark, Cadiz, Spain, A. Dayton & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Dec. 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 3 cabin and 33 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 3, lat. 51, lon. 24 43, met a three-masted steam-ship, bound E.; 9th, lat. 44 56, lon. 51 10, a bark-rigged steam-ship, do; 13th, 350 miles E. of Sandy Hook, in company with a bark-rigged steam-ship bound W.; 14th, 260 miles E. of do., received pilot from Boat No. 11.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Genoa Dec. 4, Leghorn 7th, Marseilles 11th, Naples 15th, Messina 17th, Palermo 24th, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. and 11 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales during the passage.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hadderwick, Glasgow, Jan. 1, Moville 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Jan. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre Jan. 1 and Plymouth 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, London Dec. 2 and Isle of Wight 6th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

WIND—Sunset, moderate W. S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Greece, for London; barks C. T. Russell, for Havre; Asphodel, for Stranraer, (Scotland;) American Eagle, for Madeira and Malta; brigs Stag, for Palermo; Water Lily, for Montevideo; schr. Henry Lippett, for Melbourne and Sydney.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The brig Marshal, (Dutch,) Turner, Havana Dec. 31, for Mobile, has been wrecked on the Chandeleur Islands. She is full of water, and part of her keel has washed ashore. Her crew were saved. Capt. Turner reports that his chronometer was out of order and that the vessel was fifty miles out of her course.

NORFOLK, Jan. 14.—There is an unknown three-masted schr. ashore at Smith's Island. Assistance has been sent to her.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 13.—Arr. brig Charlotte, St. Thomas.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 10.—Arr. schr. Eben Fisher, Reynolds, Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Arr. brigs Charles Dennis, Dacosta, Alicante, via Algeciras; Nellie, (Br.,) Little Glace Bay, C. B.

13th, bark Norton Stover, Sherman, Liverpool; schrs. E. M. Buehler, Maloy, Philadelphia; S. McManemy, Wall, Shieldsboro.

12th, sld. schrs. Gussie, Howe, Indianola; George Sealey, Blohme, Galveston.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Jan. 13.—Arr. brig Caseni, (Br.,) Guadaloupe.

13th, sld. brig Walloon, (Br.,) West Indies.

MATANZAS, Jan. 12.—Arr. schr. Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 14.—Arr. schr. J. W. Peasley, New-York.

13th, sld. barks Island Queen, (Br.,) Warren Potat; A. E. Botsford, (Br.,) Atkinson, Liverpool; brigs Willie, (Br.,) Holmes, do.; Ceres, (Br.,) Bermuda.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sld. Sarah, Neponset, Thomas R. Sweeny, Kate Melick, Leamington, Caravan, Assunta, H. L. Routh, Johann Ludwig, Adolph, and Ossilaska.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Frank.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., Paquete de Cantabria.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Thor.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Countess of Dufferin, Sarah L. Hall, Sedmi Dubrovacki.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Marcia Greenleaf, at Queenstown, leaky, Western Empire, Yosemite, Millicent, at Plymouth, for London.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The White Star steamer Republic, from New-York, sld. from this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, for New-York Jan. 6, for Liverpool, has been signaled off Fastnet Rock, and will arr. at this port about 8 o'clock this evening.

The Inman steamer City of Antwerp sld. to-day for New-York.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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HOME

Insurance Company of New-York.

OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the company on the first day of JANUARY, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	1,899,192 32
Reserve for unpaid losses and dividends	248,106 80
Net surplus	899,722 62
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,047,021 74

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in bank	$242,894 09
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, (worth $5,085,000)	2,094,553 19
United States stocks, (market value)	2,615,500 00
Bank stocks, (market value)	300,562 50
State and City bonds, (market value)	70,000 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand, (market value of securities, $616,483 00)	480,750 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1876	60,137 21
Balance in hands of agents	232,182 38
Bills receivable	10,895 84
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	9,546 53
Total	$6,047,021 74

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after 17th January, 1876, until which day the transfer-books are closed.

14th JANUARY, 1876.

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